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VOL. XCIV. NO. 18 — VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1905. — FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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Drawing takes place at Thos. Redding's, Victoria West, on

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Big Reduction in Wallpaper

We take stock next month in order to make room for new fall patterns. We have cut the prices in half. We have a large variety at 3½c., 4½c., 5c., 6c., 7c., 8c. and 10c. per single roll. Some very exclusive designs from 25c. per single roll.

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B. & K. Rolled Oats
For breakfast. Just what we wanted. See that you get no other.
THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ARE WELCOME

Glad Hand Extended to Members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers Now Guests of Victoria

RECEPTION HELD LAST NIGHT

A Pleasing Function Is Given For Pleasure of Visitors Who Appreciate the Kindness Shown to Them

THE VISIT to Victoria of the members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, so long looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation, is now an accomplished fact. The Princess Victoria, which arrived from Seattle at an early hour on Saturday morning, brought with her a party which, with the ladies, numbered ninety-five in all, who left New York on June 23rd.

They were accompanied by Mr. W. M. Brewer, the representative of the local association, and Mr. W. F. Robertson, provincial mineralogist, who joined the party on their arrival in British Columbia territory, and accompanied them from Spokane, where a cordial reception was accorded them.

Personnel of the Party

The personnel of the party is as follows: Mr. W. P. Agnew, New York City; Mrs. M. B. Ayres, Mrs. S. Ayres, Bound Brook, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Aldrich, and Miss Aldrich, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ayres, Banff, Alta.; Miss Pearl Browning and Miss Elizabeth Browning, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Jos. G. Butler, Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. and Mrs. G. D. Barron, Rye, N.Y.; Miss M. E. Barron, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. S. M. Bamberger, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cogswell, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mr. F. Clymer, Reading, Pa.; Francis V. Freeland, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Brunton, Denver, Colo.; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Cook, Richard Cook, Master Cook, Pottsdown, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Campbell, Denver, Colo.; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Carlton, Cripple Creek, Colo.; Mr. J. B. Cullum, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mr. Theodore Dwight, New York City, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. E. V. d'Invilliers, Miss d'Invilliers, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Fackenthal, Easton, Pa.; Mr. E. L. Ford, Master Ford, Youngstown, Ohio; Mr. D. G. Forbes, Shillingstone, Blandford, England; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Foucar, High Bridge, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harrington, Miss M. L. Harrington, Mr. Arthur Harrington, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. L. Holbrook, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hunt, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Holt, Miss Ida Holt, Macon, Georgia; Mrs. J. R. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. S. F. Kirkpatrick, Kingston, Ont.; Mr. John C. Kafer, Mr. Paul S. King, Mr. Jas. M. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. John Lilly, Lambertville, N.J.; C. W. Goodale, Butte, Mont.; Prof. J. C. Gwilliam, Kingston, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. W. Hodges, Granby, B. C.; Mr. Wm. Lilly, Lambertville, N. J.; Major Charles E. Lydecker, New York City; Mr. F. W. Lyman, Mr. George Lyman, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. McIlvain, Reading, Pa.; Miss Anna W. Olcott, Mr. Chas. T. Olcott, Master Mason Olcott, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pilling, Miss Mary B. Pilling, Mr. Joseph Ross Pilling, Mr. Geo. Pilling, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Pardee, Master James Lee Pardee, Hazelton, Pa., Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Raymond, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gen. and Mrs. Chas. F. Roe, New York City; Miss Ross, Macon, Ga.; Dr. Joseph Struthers, New York City; Miss Florence Starr, Miss Ella Sealy, Miss Rebecca Sealy, Galveston, Texas; Miss Velasquez, New York City; Mr. A. E. Vaughan, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Walter Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Raymond, of New York, is the official secretary of the Institute, and Mr. Theodore Dwight, of the same city, is his assistant.

Welcomed to Victoria.

The local reception committee comprised Hon. Minister of Mines, hon. chairman; Wm. Fleet Robertson, provincial mineralogist, chairman; Mr. M. Brewer, secretary; Clermont Livingston, E. S. Musgrave, W. J. Sutton, Thomas Kiddie and H. G. Grant.

Under their able management every arrangement has been made that may contribute to the pleasure and convenience of the distinguished visitors.

The Driard is made the headquarters of the party, and during yesterday morning many prominent business men of this city called on the members and welcomed them to Victoria. The first business session was held at 3 p. m. at the parliament buildings, where brief speeches of welcome were made by His Honor Sir Henri Joly, the Lieut.-Governor, and Hon. Richard McBride, the premier. The reception last evening in the Assembly hall was largely attended and quite the success anticipated.

The Kootenay Trip

At Spokane only one hour's halt was made, but the business men and ladies of the place utilized that time to the utmost in extending their hospitality, necessarily of an impromptu nature, to the guests, whom all have delighted to honor.

At Nelson a longer stay gave opportunity for a lunch at Procter, a turn on the lake, thence to Bonnington Falls, where a picnic was provided by the ladies and the power plant of the W. K. P. Co. inspected. Thence on to Rossland, where the War Eagle mills and plant were viewed, a visit paid to the Trail smelter and a banquet in the evening at Grand Forks, lunch at the Granby smelter and afternoon tea at the Phoenix mine.

The visitors speak of their journey through the Kootenays in terms of the highest praise and with deep appreciation of the courtesy and hospitality everywhere extended to them.

Dr. Raymond Interviewed

Dr. Raymond, whose name has long been a household word in mining circles in the Kootenays, expresses himself in the most glowing terms concerning the beauty of the country and the lakes and considers that though mining matters in those regions are somewhat dull at present, the mines are certainly fine and certain to become productive in time to come, but that the best districts in British Columbia are "hoodooed" by the miners' unions.

"From my knowledge of the Rossland district," said he, "I know that there especially that is the serious difficulty. I am no enemy of organized labor, but all over the country the union is the great trouble. Its exorbitant demands and limitation of the day's work cripple the mine owner and handicap the industry. The men are never allowed to do an honest day's work, no matter what the working hours may be, and it is decreed that they shall not work under contract. This is

A Very Great Drawback.

which threatens to ruin the industry of the country. It is perhaps not quite so bad as in the United States, but pretty nearly, and is largely due to the influence of miners of the very worst class from the States, some of whom have presumably left their country for their country's good.

"I am very glad," continued the doctor, "to see in many parts of British Columbia the system of tributing is gaining ground. Under that system miners earn even more than the union has ever claimed, whilst at the same time the employer can get a profit—in many cases for the first time—and the reason is that this practice permits a man to do what he is able to do and encourages him to do as much as he can.

"The experience that capital has had in many districts of Canada and the United States is such as to

Discourage the Investment of Capital.

in any region where the miners' union has control. The majority even of members of the union are highly discontented with its tyrannical rules and oligarchical management.

"In the States," concluded Dr. Raymond, "hard times has always been the best cure for these evils, and I think the recent dulness in British Columbia mining is quite likely to bring about reasonable and decent behaviour on the part of organized labour."

First Business Session

At 3 o'clock the first business session was held in the ministers' room of the Government building, decorated in honor of the occasion with flowers and the flags of the two nations.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, introduced to the visitors by Mr. Wm. Fleet Robertson, chairman of the local reception committee, in a brief and cordial speech of a few well chosen phrases, warmly welcomed the Institute and said if any country or any province of the Dominion of Canada ought to be gratified by a visit from the mining men of the great neighboring Republic, it certainly was the province of British Columbia, since they could, by their influence and authority, do more for it than anyone else. The resources of the province were, he said, well known to the world at large, but what was wanted was the authority of reliable men whose high attainments and repute inspired confidence, and whose report would be accepted without hesitation in the world at large. He bade them heartily welcome and trusted that their stay would be as much a source of benefit and pleasure to them as it undoubtedly would to Victorians.

The Hon. Mr. McBride,

premier and minister of mines was next introduced to the members, and in a terse and brilliant speech expressed the great pleasure he felt in meeting the members of the Institute here. They had listened, said he, to the remarks of Sir Henri, which all must endorse. He had watched with interest the development of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, so beneficial in its far-reaching influence, not only to the United States, but to every district they had honored with their attention. He was glad to think that in the course of their travels they would gain an insight into the vast extent and resources of British Columbia, which would be to the advantage of the province generally.

"I believe," he said, "in meetings of professional men from year to year as forging annually one more link in a chain which binds all together for the universal good. I heartily endorse the welcome so happily accorded by Sir Henri and feel sure that you will return home with a deeper, wider view of the vast resources of the northwestern portion of the Continent; I look forward to the pleasure of seeing you all again on a future occasion."

Capt. R. S. Hunt, second vice-president of the Mining Association of New York,

Responded for the Visitors

in the happiest terms, and referred to the mining industry as one that obliterates all distinctions such as nationality and boundaries, and led mutually to glory in being citizens of a continent so rich.

Dr. Raymond then proceeded to inaugurate the business of the session, presenting his programmt of papers to be submitted to the meeting, discussion of which, however, was relegated to a later occasion to enable Mr. W. S. Sutton, the well-known geologist, to deliver

A Brief Lecture

illustrated by charts, upon the physical composition and geological features of Vancouver island and the nature of its mineral resources. The lecture was received with marked interest and subsequently elicited numerous technical questions upon points of new interest suggested by Mr. Sutton's remarks.

Inspected the City

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to the sights of the city and revelling in the enjoyment of its "wonderful air," the praises of which were sounded with unanimous frequency, as also the "lovely climate" and the "magnificent scenery," the wealth of flowers and the delights of the place generally as a place of residence—which evidently appealed to them keenly.

Reception in Evening

In the evening a reception was held in the hall of the legislature, the elaborate decoration of which bore evidence

(Continued on Page Two.)

THORPE & CO'S
PALE
DRY GINGER ALE

Secy. John Hay Is Dead

Famous United States Secretary of State Succumbs Suddenly at His Home.

Demise Was Unexpected as It Was Supposed His Condition Was Improving.

Sketch of a Career Which Reflected Credit Upon His Country.

NEWBURY, N. H., July 1.—Secretary of State John Hay died at 12:25 this morning. The signs immediately preceding his death were those of pulmonary embolism.

Mr. Hay's condition during all of Friday had been entirely satisfactory. The bulletin of Secretary Hay's death was signed by Dr. Charles L. Scudder and Dr. Fred T. Murphy.

Mrs. Hay and Drs. Scudder and Murphy were at the secretary's bedside when the end came. The secretary bade good-night to his wife and to his attending physicians about 10 o'clock last night, at the close of one of the best days he has had since his illness.

The local trouble was clearing up satisfactorily, according to Dr. Scudder. The secretary suffered none of the old pains in his chest which characterized his earlier illness. He had been perfectly comfortable all day and happy in the anticipation of leaving his bed for the greater freedom and comfort of a couch.

At 11 o'clock he was sleeping quietly. A few minutes after 12 o'clock he called the nurse, who at once summoned Dr. Scudder. Both Dr. Scudder and Dr. Murphy hastened to the bedside. The secretary was breathing with difficulty, and expired almost immediately afterward, at 12:25.

King Edward's Condolences

Oyster Bay, L. I., July 1.—The first cablegram received by President Roosevelt from a foreign ruler regarding Mr. Hay's death came from King Edward, which follows:

"London, July 1, 1905.

"To the President:

"I beg to offer the expressions of my deepest sympathy on the occasion of the death of your distinguished secretary of state, Mr. Hay, whom I had the pleasure of seeing very recently. His loss to the great country over which you preside will be a national one.

"(Signed) EDWARD R."

To the cablegram of King Edward, the President replied as follows:

"To His Majesty King Edward VII., London:

"Pray accept my hearty thanks for the expression of your sympathy in our national bereavement.

"(Sgd.) THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Formal funeral services over the remains of Secretary Hay will be held in Cleveland probably on Wednesday next, although the precise date has not yet been definitely fixed. The members of the cabinet will be honorary pall-bearers. Detailed arrangements for the funeral have not been completed.

Funeral Arrangements

Newbury, N. H., July 1.—The final announcement was made at 7 o'clock tonight regarding the funeral arrangements. The body will be taken from Newbury by special train at 11:30 a. m. tomorrow to Springfield, Mass., where the funeral car will be attached to the regular Boston-Chicago train for Cleveland, Mr. Hay's former home. Private services will be held in the chapel at Lake View cemetery, Cleveland, Wednesday afternoon. President Roosevelt has advised Mrs. Hay that he will attend the service.

Sketch of His Career

John Hay was born at Salem, Ind., October 8, 1838. He was graduated from Brown university in 1858, and on leaving college entered the office of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., to study law. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar, but did not practice. In that same year he went with Lincoln to Washington as one of the President5s private secretaries. During the civil war he was also Lincoln's adjutant and aide-de-camp. He served in the field for some time under Generals Hunter and Gillmore. He was brevetted lieutenant and lieutenant colonel.

After the death of Lincoln he was made secretary of legation at Paris, remaining there till 1867, when he became charge d'affaires at Vienna. After holding this post for a year he resigned and returned to the United States, but was sent almost immediately to Madrid as secretary of le-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN HAY.

MUTINY GROWS

Latest Despatches From Odessa Indicate Crews of Two Battleships Now In Open Rebellion

BOMBARDMENT THREATENED

Sailors Demand Capitulation of City or in Default Will Open Fire—Citizens Flee In Panic From Homes

ODESSA, July 1.—The battleships Kniaz Potemkine and Georgei Pobiedonosetz remain here. The others have left this port. The local authorities have refused to allow the crew of the Potemkine to land for the purpose of purchasing food. They told the sailors to send ashore lists of what they wanted.

Sebastopol, July 1.—Part of Rear-Admiral Kruger's squadron has arrived here from Odessa.

ODESSA, July 1.—(10:50 p. m.)—Matters appear to be becoming increasingly serious. Although there is a flood of wild rumors in circulation, it is difficult to ascertain the truth of any of them.

According to one of these rumors, which is from an apparently reliable source, a deputation, one man from each of the mutinous battleships, the Gniaz Potemkine and the Gerorgi Pobiedonosetz, to-day visited the governor-general and notified him that unless the city capitulated to the mutineers within forty hours the warships would begin a bombardment.

Strong forces of military guard every street leading to the harbor, and the people are not permitted to approach any point overlooking the harbor or the sea even in the suburbs, where the garrisons have been strengthened by an addition of four battalions of infantry and a battery of artillery, the latter of which has mounted guns on the high ground in Alexander Park, commanding the harbor and roadstead.

Fears are expressed that the remainder of the Black Sea squadron now lying here and consisting of two battleships, two cruisers and six torpedo boats will join in the mutiny.

Flying St. Andrew's Flag

Odessa, via St. Petersburg, July 1.—The prefect has informed a deputation from the municipal council that the crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkine has surrendered.

The Kniaz Potemkine is flying the St. Andrew's flag. A steamer has conveyed provisions to the battleship.

The panic is unabated, and the exodus from the city continues.

The conflagrations in the port lasted until Friday evening. The most inflammable liquids were poured on all of the documents of the harbor administration and these were destroyed.

The town is still in darkness, the gas works having suspended.

The Russian Society of Navigation and Commerce has telegraphed instructions to vessels not to come to Odessa.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—This has been a day of bewildering uncertainty in St. Petersburg regarding the situation at Odessa. The Russian capital is without direct advices on the subject of the surrender of the Kniaz Potemkine, and the most startling stories of what is proceeding at the port are in circulation in this city. Even the Admiralty, the ministry of the interior and other government departments reports are current that the mutineers of the Kniaz Potemkine, after agreeing to surrender on returning to their anchorage, changed their minds and succeeded in corrupting the crew of a battleship which Rear Admiral Kruger left in the harbor.

The officials of the different departments gave the Associated Press reports the widest divergency, stating frankly, however, that they were unable to guarantee their correctness. The French embassy, however, received advices declaring that the Kniaz Potemkine had finally surrendered and that the mutiny was at an end. Whether this was succeeded by a second mutiny was not stated. At the ministry of the interior the Associated Press was informed that all that could be officially stated was that the revolutionary committee which incited the mutiny had left the battleship and had escaped in a British steamer bound for Constantinople. It was thought, therefore, that even if the sailors again vacillated in their decision to yield after the first meeting with Kruger's squadron, it was only in the hope of further promises of consideration on the part of the naval authorities. The officials further said that they could not state authoritatively that the Kniaz Potemkine had or had not surrendered, but they believed the men had yielded.

News from Odessa of the surrendering of the Kniaz Potemkine to Admiral Kruger reached here through the Associated Press despatch from Washington, conveying the text of the cablegram sent by the American consul at Odessa, Mr. Heenan, as with the declaration of martial law General Kabanoff had shut down on all despatches. Even the foreign embassies here were without advices during the day. The Associated Press despatch announcing the surrender of the battleship was held up untill 2 o'clock this morning.

At the ministry of the interior the Associated Press had been informed yesterday afternoon that the Kniaz Potemkine, with a mutinous crew, probably drunk, and without a man on board capable of navigating the ship, weighed anchor and started seawards. The presumption is that the battleship met the squadron before the former reached the offing, and under the frowning guns of Kruger's warships, concluded that it was better to surrender than to fight.

Reports are said by the ministry of the interior to give an entirely different version of the origin of the mutiny, which is attributed to a deliberate plot organized by twenty sailors belonging to the revolutionary organization. These reports placed the number of killed during the rioting on shore at three and the wounded at twice that number.

Martial law has been declared at Sebastopol and Nicholaieff, and plenary powers have been entrusted to Vice-Admiral Chuknin, commander of the Black Sea fleet, but beyond the general conditions existing in these ports of the Black Sea literally no definite reasons for the declaration of martial law are known. Gossip, however, says there has been a mutiny on board the battleship Tchme at Sebastopol.

"Drunken Anarchism."

The official who gave the information to the Associated Press said: "This is not a revolution. It is mere drunken anarchism." Admiral Skrydloff, who formerly commanded the Black Sea fleet, declared the Kniaz Potemkine had the worst crew of any ship in the navy. Advices received by the Associated Press from Odessa say the firing on the town by the Kniaz Potemkine was caused by the local authorities arresting one of the crew who escorted the body of Omil Tchuk to the graveyard. After one projectile had exploded in a house in the centre of the city, demolishing its upper portion, the authorities gave in and surrendered the sailors.

The declaration of martial law in Enriuan was inevitable in consequence of the situation of the Caucasus, despatches to the Associated Press indicating that Moslems and Armenians were waging what might almost be termed war. With the surrender of the Kniaz Potemkine the immediate danger of the situation seems to collapse, the five thousand bluejackets at Libau, who followed the example of their comrades on the rebel battleship, having earlier in the day yielded to the military by whom they were surrounded in a wood near the port after a promise of better food would be given them.

What seemed like an extension of the mutiny to the sailors at Cronstadt also proved to be shortlived, although all the regular workmen in the port are still on strike and reports of coming trouble both there and at St. Petersburg are rife. The strike may extend to the longshoremen of St. Petersburg and the workmen in several large factories were again restive and are threatening disorder. Late last night a rumor gained currency that a mob had sacked a small arms factory at Kalpino, twenty miles distant and was marching on St. Petersburg, but of this rumor the Associated Press was unable to obtain the slightest confirmation.

Now that the Kniaz Potemkine has surrendered it is probable that the government will gradually allow the publication of the details of the mutiny. The censorship this morning merely permitted the newspapers to print a despatch which under the circumstances would do credit to a first class humorist. This despatch reads: 'Odessa, June 30 (old style).—The tranquility of the city having been interrupted, martial law has been declared."

AFTER HOLD-UP MEN.

Tacoma Detectives Satisfied They Have a Clue.

Tacoma, July 1—(Special)—It is learned from reliable sources that detectives, in trying to locate the highwaymen who attempted to hold up the Limited last week, have adopted the theory that the leader of the gang is a criminal well known to the police of Northwest cities. He is said to answer in every detail the description given by the engineer, and the officers hope to make a capture.

PLEA FOR SENATOR MITCHELL.

Counsel for Oregon Statesman Moves Audience to Tears.

Portland, Ore., July 1.—(Special)—When the court adjourned last night until Monday morning, ex-Senator Thurston had not finished speaking in defence of Senator Mitchell. His plea was so filled with pathos that the aging frame of the accused senator trembled with emotion, and tears coursed down his cheeks. Many people in the room wept in sympathy. Counsel made a strong effort to play upon the emotions of the jurors.

Orchestral Concert
AT THE
GORGE

On Sunday afternoon, the 2nd July, there will be an orchestral concert at the Gorge. A special car service will be given; cars leaving the termini every 10 minutes.

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Week's News at Federal Capital

Dominion Day Observed With the Usual Ceremonies at Ottawa.

Lieutenant Governors of New Provinces Have Been Selected.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, July 1.—Beautiful weather prevailed in Eastern Canada for the national holiday. In all the principal cities and towns there was a general suspension of business. At Ottawa the day was marked by the visit of the Peterboro Rangers as the guests of the Governor-General's Foot Guards. An elaborate round of entertainments was provided for the officers and men.

In sports the day was noteworthy by the meeting of the old-time rivals on the lacrosse field—the Capitals and Shamrocks—when the Capitals were victorious by 12 to 9. Five thousand people were present.

It was on this day that the two new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were to have been inaugurated with fitting ceremonies, but the slow progress of the autonomy bills rendered this impossible, and now it is decided that the birth of the new provinces will date from September 1. Lieutenant-Governor Forget is to be lieutenant-governor of Alberta, and Rev. Dr. Douglas, ex-M. P., governor of Saskatchewan. Each will receive a salary of $9,000. It will be well on into next week before the autonomy bills are finally disposed of. Several amendments have been rejected this week, but these all will be moved again on the third reading, as then the vote goes upon record.

One of the features of the debate was Bourassa's attack upon his Liberal associates. He had no use, he said, for the positions taken either by Hon. Mr. Oliver or Hon. Mr. Fielding. He declared the government amendment to Clause 16 was conceived in the event of a panic and scare, the very wording of the amendment being proof of this. Mr. Bourassa failed to carry his friends with him to restore the original Clause 16 to the bill, only one on his side, young Lavergne, voting in favor of granting to the separate schools of the new provinces a full share of the government moneys.

Some Regrettable Incidents

There have been some regrettable incidents in this debate. Le Canada, the chief organ of the French Liberals in Montreal, some time ago referred to Orangemen as dirtier than yellow dogs. Dr. Sproule in dignified language protested against such a remark being applied to Orangemen, and this led Lavergne to quote from the Standard Dictionary the definition of Orangemen as consisting of the lowest class of Irish Protestants. This brought Mr. Taylor to his feet with a protest against the abuse of Orangemen which the Liberal members had indulged in. Altogether the country will be mighty glad when the unfortunate school question is finally disposed of.

By the Alberta bill, as it leaves the Commons, the use of the French language will be legally continued in the legislature and courts of the new provinces. The minister of justice declared that such had always been his intention, but it does not necessarily follow that the dual system will always continue to prevail. It will rest with the legislatures of the two provinces to eventually decide the question for themselves. On this point they will have home rule.

The House this week listened to the aftermath of the North Oxford election. Mr. Mackenzie of Cape Breton, during the course of the campaign, ran across Gus Porter, one of the rising men of the Conservative side. The meeting took place at Braemar, and in the course of his observations Mr. Porter declared that Premier Laurier had been repeatedly asked in the House to state whether he had consulted Mons. Sbarretti about the now famous clause 16, but that Premier Laurier had refused to answer. Mr. Mackenzie emphatically denied that Sir Wilfrid had been questioned on the subject, and said if Mr. Porter could prove his statement from Hansard he (Mackenzie) would resign his seat in parliament. Meantime he explained himself by applying some very hot epithets to Porter. Two weeks have elapsed since the North Oxford election, and Mr. Porter had been daily expecting Mackenzie to bring up the matter in parliament, and when the Cape Breton man neglected to do so, Porter got after him with a club. The Hastings man showed conclusively from the official debates the truth of his statements, and then the melancholy spectacle was seen of a Grit member trying to squirm out of a hole. Mackenzie declared that what he had challenged was the statement that Mons. Sbarretti had drafted the famous clause 16. Porter showed from the Toronto Globe report that this was not the issue, and that Mackenzie, in order to exculpate himself, had manufactured this statement. The incident puts Mackenzie in anything but a happy light.

Japanese Exclusion Law

The Montreal Gazette takes The Colonist to task for urging the adoption of a Japanese exclusion law. The Gazette says that over-priced labor in certain lines is ruining British Columbia, and the provincial legislature is doing the best it can to help in the job. British Columbia wants cents and sense. It wants cents to enable it to appreciate the value of money, and sense to enable it to appreciate that it cannot place its own values upon things and expect the markets in which it must sell them to accept them without question. Japanese labor would help, not ruin, British Columbia. There is a very interesting point to which no allusion is made by the Gazette. Should Japan assent to Canada becoming a party to the Anglo-Japanese treaty, it will, as previously pointed out, give the subjects of either country the fullest liberty to come and go in the country of the other. It will thus enable the Grand Trunk Pacific to overcome the point which has been worrying them for a long time as to the supply of common labor for the construction of the new line. The prospects are that Japanese labor may be largely utilized, and an effort will be made to induce many of the Japanese now employed on the Fraser to embark in railway construction work.

J. S. Lovell and other Torontonians have geen granted incorporation as the Vancouver Fiji Sugar Company, with headquarters at Vancouver; capital, $1,000,000. The object is to acquire and develop the business of Fiji sugar manufacturing.

Sidney has been abolished as a quarantine station for animals and Osoyoos substituted.

THIEF SECURES $1,700.

Trows Red Pepper in Messenger's Eyes and Escapes.

Chicago, July 1.—Near the Board of Trade building today Don Beemy, a messenger employed by Bartlett, Fraser & Carrington, brokers, was robbed of over $1,700 by a thief, after throwing red pepper in the boy's eyes. The robber escaped.

COSTLY COBWEB BURNING.

A Boathouse Cleaning That Resulted in $150,000 Loss.

Antioch, Cal., July 1.—While burning cobwebs in his boathouse, Angelo Steffeno started a fire which destroyed $150,000 worth of property, including the salmon cannery and cold storage plant of J. Lindenberger & Co., 600 barrels of salmon, 20 fishing boats and 1 launch.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Official Denials of Mobilization Accepted With Reservations.

Stockholm, July 1.—The official denial of the mobilization of troops by the provisional government of Norway yesterday was quite natural, as both Sweden and Norway are keeping their preparations secret, so as not to unnecessarily excite the two peoples. The general opinion here is that Sweden will mobilize in the near future, so as to emphasize her condition.

DOMINION DAY IN EMPIRE'S CAPITAL

Lord Strathcona Presides at Annual Banquet of Canadians.

London, July 1.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal presided at the Dominion Day banquet at the Hotel Cecil to-night. There were 300 guests present, including the Duke of Argyle, Lord Alvestone, Lord Minto, the Earl of Aberdeen and Sir William Mulock and members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Lord Strathcona, in his speech, dwelt on the growing prosperity of Canada and read a cablegram greeting from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier. He referred to the growing immigration of Americans to Canada, saying: "We have the greatest friendship for our American cousins."

Sir William Mulock, replying to the toast, "The Dominion," said it was a fixed resolve of Canadians to develope the country in sympathy with the Empire.

The Duke of Argyle, replying to the toast "Our Guests," said there was one sad note in the festivities, that of the death of the American Secretary of State John Hay, in which he shared the sorrow of America.

WILL ENFORCE FISH TRAP LAW.

Washington State Official Tells of What He Thinks He Will Do.

Bellingham, July 1.—State Fish Commissioner Kershaw announces he will rigidly enforce the Sunday closing feature of the fish trap law during the sockeye season, by establishing a thorough patrol of the traps.

At Smith's Island today a squall struck the steamer Transport, bound for this city, sweeping the deckload of 50,000 shingles into the sea.

It's up to you, young man, when buying Life Insurance to get the best value possible for your money. Do you know that the extended insurance feature alone of the Canada Life's new policy puts it in a class by itself? For example, at age 25, after paying five premiums on a 20 pay life contract, the policy will carry itself for 10 years and 9 months longer, or after payments of 10 premiums, for 22 years and 10 months longer. It will pay you to see us before putting on that insurance. Heisterman & Co., General Agents.

GORDON'S LONDON DRY
GORDON'S OLD TOM
GORDON'S SLOE GIN

LAW, YOUNG & CO., MONTREAL. Sole Agents for Canada.

Mutineers Were Not Subdued

Rebels Changed Their Mind After Admiral's Departure From Odessa.

Reported That Three Hundred Have Deserted Their Messmates.

Paris, July 2—The correspondent at Odessa of the Echo de Paris says that the battleship Kniaz Potemkine has not surrendered, and that the mutineers have refused to listen to Admiral Chouknin, who has arrived at Odessa to recover the vessel.

St. Petersburg, July 2.—(3 a. m.)—"The St. Andrew's flag is now flying from the masthead of the Kniaz Potemkine."

An Odessa despatch received here at 2 o'clock this morning reports in these words the surrender of the battleship by her mutinous crew, and adds that a steamer has gone out to the Kniaz Potemkine with a supply of provisions.

This was the first definite statement received in Petersburg regarding the surrender of the battleship, and the despatch which leaves so many details yet to be cleared is accepted here with caution.

During Saturday St. Petersburg was without definite news as to whether the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine had returned to its allegiance or whether the revolt still continued and perhaps had spread to other ships, and the inability of the government to announce an end of the uprising gave rise to the darkest rumors.

Despatches which arrived yesterday were evidently censored, and lacked reference to the mutiny; but the details they gave about the hurried emplacement of coast artillery in positions commanding the harbor and of the refusal of the authorities to allow the sailors of the Kniaz Potemkine to purchase provisions seemed to bode ill.

The American consul at Odessa yesterday sent a panicky despatch to Ambassador Meyer, beginning, "Terrible news." It gave a report that other ships of the Black Sea fleet had mutinied, and declared, although not definitely, that two warships, evidently the Kniaz and the Georgi Pobiedonosetz, were in the harbor, but not mentioning whether the revolt continued.

Changed Their Minds

Altogether it seems apparent that the submission of the sailors of the Kniaz Potemkine to Vice-Admiral Kruger's squadron on Friday was only temporary, and that the mutineers changed their minds after their return to the harbor and the departure of the squadron. Whether the crew of the Georgi Pobiedonosez was included in the disaffection is not definitely known, but the Kniaz Potemkine evidently vacillated for a long time as to whether they would continue the long contest or throw up the sponge.

It is reported here that 300 men deserted from the Kniaz Potemkine during Saturday and threw themselves on the mercy of the authorities, thereby leaving the mutineers too shorthanded to fight and work their ship. The report continued that the Vechi's crew declined an invitation to come aboard and join the forces of the Kniaz Potemkine, and that the surrender of the latter ship therefore was inevitable. It is not known what punishment is in store for the mutinous sailors, though it is reported the government has decided to hang every fifth man. The chief mutineers, however, who were under the leadership of a former ensign named Makhsiutin, escaped to Constantinople, and those remaining are probably only their tools.

The events at Odessa, Libau and Cronstadt increase the difficulty of the general situation. Unless the general mutiny is checked by the most signal punishment, it is apt to prove contagious. It increases the urgency for a national assembly as the sole remedy to bring the substantial men of the country back to the government.

Disorder Everywhere

Warsaw, July 1.—Twelve workmen were killed and thirteen wounded by troops at Breziny, Friday night. The workmen were marching in procession and carrying red flags when they were stopped by infantrymen, who fired volleys into the crowd and dispersed it.

Eight thousand cotton mill employees at Zawierchie have struck.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—The police have discovered eight completed and two half completed bombs and fifty canisters of explosives in a house occupied by a government employee in the village of Veira, near Tsarskoe-Selo.

Borizoff, Russia, July 1.—There are continuous disorders in the city and adjacent country districts and scarcely a night passes without shooting affrays. A bomb was thrown Friday night at four policemen, who are said to be on the terrorist list for death. Services of the military are needed.

Kishineff, July 1.—All the hotels here are filled with persons from Odessa, thousands of whom are leaving that city in panic.

MOROCCAN AFFAIR CLOSED.

France Practically Agrees With Germany on All Points.

Paris, July 1.—Prince Von Radolin, the German ambassador, called at the foreign office tonight by appointment, and during a two hours' talk with Premier Rouvier received from the latter the French response to Germany's last note concerning Morocco. The response takes into consideration the assurances Germany has given relative to French interests in Morocco and modifies some of the objections at first raised against a conference.

The general tenor of the response is favorable to the principle of a conference. Diplomatic circles therefore regard the controversy as practically closed, as little now remains to be done except to adjust details. This, however, may take some time, as each side is tenaciously contesting every step.

FOR SICK CHILDREN.

Made of petroleum, rendered tasteless and odorless, pure glycerine and hypophosphites, Angier's Emulsion agrees with the stomach, perfects nutrition and makes the little ones stronger and healthy. Under its treatment they eat well, digest their food and enjoy sound, restful sleep.

17 YEARS FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Spokane, July 1.—James Mayo was today sentenced to seventeen years' imprisonment for the death of Bartender William Crane at the Columbia hotel on May 13.

DO NOT NEGLECT THE CHILDREN

At this season of the year the first unnatural looseness of a child's bowels should have immediate attention. The best thing that can be given is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by castor oil as directed with each bottle of the remedy. For sale by all druggists.

Dominion Day Was Picnic Day

Victorians Deserted the Town for Charm of Country Resorts.

Railways Had a Difficult Time in Handling the Big Crowds.

Yesterday—Dominion Day—was by the majority of Victorians observed as "Picnic Day"—the occasion being seized upon by the bulk of the population to visit the many out-of-town points where picnics were in progress under the auspices of most of the Sunday schools of the city.

Comparatively few went to Vancouver, where a big celebration was in progress—chief attention being paid to the Island resorts. The trains of the E. & N. Railway Company, which left the Store street station at frequent intervals, where all crowded with the pleasure seekers—a big crowd going to Ladysmith and many others being bound for Langford Plains, Goldstream and Shawnigan. Big crowds also went out on the V. & S. railway to Bazan Bay and Saanichton, where picnics were in progress. The excursion steamer Iroquois conveyed a large party on a trip through the Gulf Islands.

In town, which presented a comparatively deserted appearance, flags flew from most of the staffs on the principal buildings and at noon the military forces at Work Point fired the customary salute.

Trains Were Crowded.

The first train to leave the E. & N. station was made up of six coaches and they were crowded, but the ten o'clock train was worse in this respect than the early train. Although there was only four coaches, they carried nearly as many as the first train. So great was the crush that men had to be stationed on the steps of the cars to prevent the small children from falling off. The chief point was Goldstream and Langford Plains, and a number went as far as Shawnigan Lake.

The Presbyterians.

held their annual outing at Goldstream and there was a large turn-out of members and children. The committee had arranged a good programme of sports, consisting of seventeen events, which ran all the way from a fat man's race to a race for the smallest children. Besides this, there was an exciting ball game between the First Presbyterian and St. Andrew's churches, which was won by the first church after a very close score, but as the scorer ran out of paper he did not carry the score out.

At Sidney and Saanich

In the direction of Sidney and Saanich the Reformed Episcopal and Catholic churches were located, the latter being at Saanichton and the former at Bazan Bay. Both were well attended and the V. & S. railroad had all it could do to handle the crowds. Both had a series of games and races.

At Langford Plains

At the annual picnic of the Methodist and Baptist Sunday schools at Langford Plains, the Sunday school pupils, their friends and parents had a most enjoyable outing. Sports were held, including cricket, lacrosse and baseball matches, the Methodists defeating the Baptist nine in the latter. A programme of races and sports was carried out, which was well enjoyed, the children taking a keen interest in the different events, so much so that some of the races had to be run in heats. Refreshments were served by the ladies of the congregation of some of the Methodist churches and the ladies of the James Bay Epworth League.

At Shoal Bay

At the Shoal Bay camps a large number of picknickers from the city were entertained and a baseball match was held on the green near the bay, which resulted in a win for the campers by a score which it would be a shame to put into print.

CHICAGO'S STRIKE.

Chicago, July 1.—The Cook county grand jury, which for a month has been investigating the present teamsters' strike, returned its report to-night and with it forty-nine indictments against men connected in various ways with the recent labor troubles in Chicago.

The following men were indicted in connection with the brick trust: George C. P. Rushing, president of the Illinois Brick Co.; Charles Hank, president of the Brick, Stone and Terra Cotta Workers' Union; P. J. McMahon, president of the Brick, Stone and Terra Cotta Teamsters' Union; John Gray, general purchasing and distributing agent of the Illinois Brick Co. These indictments are based on charges of conspiracy to injure the business of independent brick concerns. Several officers of the independent brick companies testified that $25,000 had been paid to Gray for expenses in connection with calling strikes against their plans.

Among those indicted for conspiracy to injure the business of Montgomery, Ward & Co. are: Cornelius P. Shea, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, two counts; Jeremiah McCarthy, business agent of Truck Drivers' Union; John Smith, president of the Coal Teamsters' Union, and George N. Golden, business agent of the Packing House Teamsters' Union.

Union Officials Indicted

There are nine other union officials included in this indictment.

In addition to the indictments against the foregoing, true bills charging attempt to commit bodily injury and assault with intent to kill were returned against 32 members of the teamsters' union and sympathizers with that organization who have at different times participated in the rioting incident to the teamsters' strike. The jury also submitted the long report dealing with the labor conditions in Chicago.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. William B. Macnamara, of Winnipeg, has arrived in Victoria to spend the summer. She was met in Vancouver by her mother, Mrs. L. Le Page, of 69 Superior street.

Miss Katie Tracey leaves this morning via the C. P. R. on a two months' holiday trip to visit relatives in the East. She will visit in Boston, New York and Halifax.

Miss Eva Haughton leaves in a few days for Chilliwack to spend the summer holidays with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Monro, of that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Buchanan, of Vancouver, accompanied by Mrs. Arthur Whitney, of Montreal, came over from the Terminal City yesterday and will remain in the city until Tuesday.

Mr. F. F. Hanington, of the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Vancouver, is spending a few days in the city, and is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hanington.

Captain Muspratt-Williams and Mr. Langworthy, who went over to attend the ball given by the officers and members of the Vancouver Club on Friday evening, returned home yesterday.

Miss Lottie M. Bowron, stenographer in the Premier's office, left yesterday morning for Cariboo to spend her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bowron.

Refrigerators for $11 at Cheapside. *

Balbriggan underwear, 75c per suit; natural wool underwear, $1.50 per suit. B. Williams & Co. *

Important News For Shoe Buyers

A FEW OF OUR SUMMER SALE PRICES

Ladies' Black Kid Oxfords $2.50 and $3.00, for	$1.40
Ladies' Tan Kid Oxfords (Laird, Schobers & Co.) $4.00 and $4.50, for	2.75
Girls' Black Kid Laced Boots $2.00 and $2.50, for	1.25
Men's Tan Laced Boots, Goodyear Welts, $3 50 to $5.00 for	2.25
Boys' Satin Calf Laced Boots, 11 to 5, $1.50 to $2.00, for	$1.00 and 1.25

Paterson Shoe Co's

Shoe Emporium and 70 Government Street

STORES

For Recognition Of the Union

United Mine Workers at Nanaimo Throw Down the Gage of Battle.

Labor Men Define Only Question at Issue From Now on.

The Nanaimo Herald in its issue of yesterday had the following respecting the strike situation at that point: Developments in the local strike situation were somewhat startling yesterday, and was almost the sole topic of discussion on the streets since the fact became known that from today there will be no members of the United Mine Workers at work in Brechin mine, and that all of the mines of the Western Fuel Company will be closed down completely, and that the issue between the men and the company has been shifted and that from now on it will be a straight fight for recognition of the union, and that owing to the refusal of the superintendent of the company to receive a committee from the union the men at Brechin came out last evening.

This decision was reached Thursday evening, after the question had been discussed in its every phase by the miners in a largely attended meeting, at which a resolution was passed unanimously directing the secretary to deliver the following letter to the superintendent of the company, Mr. Thomas R. Stockett:

Nanaimo, B. C., June 30, 1905.

Mr. T. R. Stockett, Manager Western Fuel Company:

Dear Sir—The executive committee of the United Mine Workers of America desire to have an interview with you, as the miners of Brechin mine intend to discontinue work immediately if you do not recognize this committee.

(Signed) JOHN McLEAN,
Secretary.

On behalf of the committee.

This letter was handed to Mr. Stockett by Mr. McLean yesterday, and was asked for an answer. Mr. Stockett took the matter very pleasantly, but informed the union representatives that there would be no answer.

This reply was taken as a refusal to meet the committee, and on this report being received from the secretary, all work at Departure Bay stopped last night in accordance with the resolution passed by the Brechin men in meeting the evening before.

Mr. McLean was asked if there was any truth in the report appearing in the evening paper that the question of instituting a boycott against the company in the California ports was true. "There is absolutely no truth in it," said Mr. McLean; "the subject was never mentioned.

Later in the evening Mr. Stockett was seen, but declined to say anything whatever in regard to the matter.

The miners' side of the fight will be conducted here by Mr. Gibson, of the national executive of the United Mine Workers of Montana, until the arrival of Mr. Thomas Burke, who is now in Chicago, but is expected to arrive here within a few days.

It was admitted on all sides last evening that the question at issue is no longer a question of hours or wages or of transportation to and from their work, but a straight question of recognition, and that the fight would be made on this issue alone from now on. Other questions could be settled later.

Are Welcomed to Victoria

(Continued from Page One.)

of the master hand of artistic genius, and was universally commented upon with admiration. A stringed band of some merit dispersed music throughout the evening.

At 9 p. m., the arrival of His Excellency the Governor and suite inaugurated the opening of the function, and the ceremony of presentation was rapidly proceeded with, after which informal sociability reigned and a very pleasant and cordial evening was spent.

The arrival of Captain Miles and the officers of the U. S. S. Boston added color to the scene, which may be briefly described as a very brilliant and

Successful Function,

which gave pleasure to all. Refreshments were provided in the hall below, the tables being spread with much taste and laden with good things. One of the features of the entertainment was the rose show which was really superb and attracted the special admiration of our guests, who remarked delightedly upon their beauty and wished they would grow like that down south.

The Rose Show

was the happy idea of Mr. Cuthbert of the Tourist Association, and the arrangement was superintended by Mr. Wallace, to whom great credit and thanks are due. The reception was terminated by an equally graceful action on the part of the same gentleman, who at the finish presented the much coveted roses to the ladies present, who rapidly disposed of the same with evident pleasure.

Some of Those Present.

Amongst the Victoria citizens present may be mentioned the members of the cabinet, namely, the Hon. Richard McBride, premier and minister of mines; the Hon. F. J. Fulton, provincial secretary; the Hon. R. F. Green, commissioner of lands and works, and the Hon. R. G. Tatlow, minister of finance; Hon. A. Smith, U. S. consul; His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Barnard, S. J. Pitts, president of the board of trade; Col. Prior, Major Dupont, Hon. E. Dewdney, Ald. Fell, W. J. Pendray, Hon. C. E. Pooley, Canon Beanlands, Mr. R. E. Gosnell, Edward Musgrave, F. J. Eaton, Capt. John Irving, Mr. Roland Machin, Mr. F. Elworthy, secretary of the board of trade; Mr. H. H. Jones, Dr. I. J. Jones, Rev. Mr. Sweet, Capt. Miles, U. S. S. Boston; Dr. Carr, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Oakley, officers of the same vessel; Judge Lampman and wife, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Eberts and Col. Jones, and many others, including a large representation of ladies.

To-day will be spent quietly by the visitors and to-morrow at 10 a. m. the steamer Princess Beatrice will convey the party, accompanied by many prominent Victorians, on an excursion trip to adjacent waters.

INDIGESTION AND HEADACHE.

Mr. Duncan McPherson, Content, Alta., writes: "I was for many years troubled with indigestion and headache, and derived no relief from the many remedies I used. A friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's boxes, the result is that I am once more in the full enjoyment of the blessings of good health."

ROBBERS BLOW SAFE.

Bandits Make a Haul From a Montana Bank.

Great Falls, Mont., July 1.—Robbers blew open the safe of the Bank of Belt, a town 24 miles from here, securing $1,000, chiefly in silver.

THE PORTLAND FAIR.

Portland, July 1.—Today concluded the series at the exposition set apart for the cities of Washington. Tacoma had possession of the field, sending the largest crowd of the kind yet to arrive here. A special train in three long sections brought the visitors shortly after noon.

Nicholles & Renouf, Limited

Cor. Yates and Broad Street

Builders and General Hardware, Lawn Mowers, Wire Netting, Garden Tools.

—CALL AND GET PRICES—

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—A young girl to learn hairdressing, etc. Apply Mrs. Kosche, 55 Douglas street. jy2

FOR SALE—Beautiful corner lot, near tram line, for $250. Apply Mrs. Kosche, 55 Douglas street. jy2

WANTED—By married man, permanent work on ranch; several years' experience. P. O. Box 344. jy2

LOST—Dominion bicycle. Party who took same on Craigflower road please return and save trouble. B. Knight, 29 Princess avenue. jy2

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED?—Our Matrimonial Paper, containing hundreds of advertisements of marriageable people, young and old, many rich, mailed free. The Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio. jy2

FOR RENT—In private family, two large, comfortably furnished bedrooms, with board. Apply 122 Chatham street. jy2

FOR SALE—Geese and Brahma hens. Apply corner Douglas street and Francis avenue. jy2

VICTORIA PROFESSIONAL
BASEBALL
EVERETT
VS.
VICTORIA

THURSDAY	JULY 6
FRIDAY	JULY 7
SATURDAY	JULY 8

Games start 3 o'clock sharp.

Oceanic S.S. Co. BETWEEN SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND AND SYDNEY. DIRECT LINE TO TAHITI.

S.S. ALAMEDA, sails for Honolulu, Saturday, May 8, 11 a. m.

SS. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, August 6.

SS. SIERRA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, July 20.

A. D. BITHET & CO., LTD., Victoria.

TO WRITE A STORY OF THE WEST

that would have the true ring to it, the author would, of necessity, require to live there for a time at least. He would have to study the characteristics of the western people—have to become one of them, living their daily life and sharing their joys and sorrows. He would have to mix with them socially and in a business way, in short, be a "Westerner." It's a question of knowing local conditions.

The same reasoning applies to the "Leckie Boot" for the Western Miner, the Prospector and the Lumberman.

The makers of the "Leckie Boot" are Westerners with Western experience. They know what to make and how to make it. Its not so much a question of price as of quality. Their sole aim is to make "a better boot for the same money"—and the "Leckie Boot" is it.

J. Leckie Co., Ltd.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

PLENTY OF THINGS FOR PICNIC LUNCHES

We have many different things to help you fix up a dainty and nourishing picnic lunch.

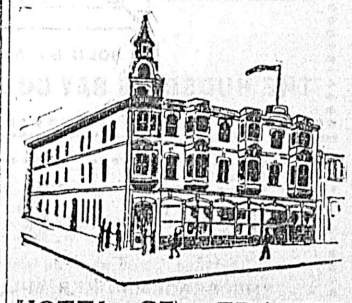
A special line of nice Potted Meats, Biscuits, Jellies and Jams, etc.

Select the make-up of your lunch from our stock and see how enjoyable your picnic will be voted.

THESE PRICES GIVE YOU AN IDEA OF THE COST:

Boiled Ham, per lb.	35c.
Ham Sausage, per lb.	15c.
Aylmer's Lunch Tongue, per tin	30c.
Jellied Tenderloin, per tin	25c.
Armour's Ham and Veal Loaf, per tin.	15c.
Picnic Plates, per doz.	10c.

CARNE'S CASH GROCERY,
Cor. Yates & Broad. 'Phone 586.



HOTEL ST. FRANCIS
VICTORIA B. C.

No Credit

Spot Cash

THE Westside

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE

No Goods on Approval or Exchanged

WINDING UP BUSINESS

Sacrifice Prices are now the order of the day, instructions having been given to rush off the balance of our High Class Dry Goods Stock regardless of cost. Sensational Bargains will be advertised daily, commencing Monday, July 3rd, besides which every article in the store is reduced to one-half, one-third and in many instances to less than a quarter of the original prices.

SPECIAL TIME SALES FOR MONDAY.

AT 9 A.M.

Special Sale of Wash Fabrics

Comprising Organdie Muslins, Fancy Prints, Japanese Crepe and Gingham, in good designs and fast colorings, not one piece sold for less than 12½c. a yard, and many for 15c. to 30c. a yard. YOUR CHOICE ON MONDAY FOR..... **5C**

AT 10 A.M.

Special Sale of Children's Summer Dresses

A Window full of these dainty Washable Dresses for Girls, in Striped Gingham, Fancy Lawn, Linen Crash, Cream Serge and Navy Duck; sizes 6 to 10 years. Regular values $1.75 to $5.50. SPECIAL MONDAY..... **95c**

White Lawn House Gowns

On Monday we place on sale about 25 Ladies' White Lawn House Gowns, richly trimmed with hemstitched frilling, lace and embroidery, with flounce and belt. Regular values $3.75 to $4.25 ea. MONDAY $1.50

Special Sale of Silk Coats, Silk Opera Cloaks, Fur-Lined Capes and Cloth Costumes

On Monday sharp at 10 a. m. we place on sale Rich Crepe Silk Opera Capes, Black Silk Jackets and Cloaks, Squirrel Lined Silk and Cloth Capes, Fine Cloth Costumes, and Crayenette Coats. Regular values up to $40, and there's one at $79.90.

YOUR CHOICE ON MONDAY... **$9.**

AT 11 A.M.

Monday's Great Silk Sale

These Bargains are little less than sensational, but this window full of choice new Silks in Plain Taffeta, Surah, Pallette and Satin Broche, eclipse every previous effort; they're in good color effects, and fine Black Silks. Regular values 75c. up to $3.00 a yard, and there's a few ends at $5.00 to $10.00 a yard. YOUR CHOICE AT 11 A. M. MONDAY **35c**

75c. to $1.00 Brussels Sash Net. Monday, 35c. a yard.

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C., July 2nd, 1905

Along the Waterfront

Coal Being Taken From Miami Wreck—Has Been Sunk for Five Years.

Princess Victoria Takes a Full Complement to Vancouver—Minnesota's Repairs.

Captain Riley of the steamer Montara, formerly the steamer Willamette, wrecked near Comox and partially rebuilt some years ago, passed the wreck of another collier of which he was in command when she was lost, when passing out from Ladysmith yesterday with a full cargo of coal for San Francisco. The steamer Comeric also passed out with six thousand tons of coal for Nome. The salvage crew under Captain H. P. Babington of the tug Bermuda were at work taging the coal from the hull of the Miami when the Montara passed. The Miami has been lying near Ladysmith for five years, and at last is being emptied of her coal cargo. The collier was wrecked when taking a cargo of coal from Ladysmith for San Francisco. Her grave is on a long reef, close to Ladysmith, where, since the time she met disaster, she has laid, only partly submerged at low water. Everything that could be saved from the sunken steamer has been taken away and now her cargo is being taken out.

Some time ago Captain Babington's employers began to remove the coal and the work was recently resumed, since when 600 tons have been taken from the steamer's hull. The operation is being done with a dipper dredge. In about two weeks it is expected that all of the cargo of the ill-fated collier will have been saved, and then the wreck will be left to the waves, as everything worth taking away has been saved. The vessel is completely stripped. The water reaches only to between decks at low water.

The Miami was engaged in freighting coal to San Francisco when the mishap occurred. Just prior to her trip she had been fitted out with new machinery at a cost of $160,000. This was all saved and today the three marine engines taken from the submerged wreck are in use in the electric light plants at Vancouver.

EXCURSIONS TO VANCOUVER.

Princess Victoria Takes Many to the Mainland.

Steamer Princess Victoria, which sailed from the outer dock yesterday morning, carried a full complement of passengers when she left for Vancouver at 7:30 o'clock with all her bunting flying in honor of the Dominion holiday. The steamer carried the second contingent from Victoria to take part in the celebration at Vancouver. It is expected that she will have a large number of passengers again today, when she again sails from the ocean dock. Of late the C. P. R. SS. Co. have received many petitions from Vancouver people which have resulted in a change in the manner of the ferry liner entering the harbor at Vancouver. When she ran through the Narrows into the harbor at full speed it was said by the complainants that a heavy wash resulted, which swamped the North Vancouver ferry landing and caused other damage to certain portions of Vancouver's waterfront. The company were accordingly petitioned to have the steamer's speed reduced when she came into the harbor so that Vancouver's foreshore should not be swept away. As a result, instead of entering Vancouver at full speed as aforetime the steamer's officers have received orders to have her slowed down to twelve knots and less when entering Vancouver harbor.

COSTLY REPAIRS.

Injuries to the Minnesota Will Result In Big Bill of Expense.

It is estimated that the damage to the big Hill liner Minnesota, which has been obliged to put into the Kawasaki dry dock at Nagasaki with a cracked sternpost, will cost the Great Northern SS. Co. in the neighborhood of $20,000. It is estimated that ten days will be required to repair the cracked sternpost of the steamer. For dockage during that time the charge on the huge vessel will be about $20,000. The repair work will add between $5,000 and $10,000. Besides this there are losses which cannot be estimated, such as the delay to freight and passengers, the cost of keeping the vessel idle for so long a time, and the possible loss of trade. Altogether, the damage is only meagrely indicated by the $20,000 or $30,000 which must be paid down in cold coin.

AUTOMATIC STOKERS.

Interesting Experiment Being Tried on the New Hill Liner Dakota.

An interesting experiment is being made on the steamer Dakota, which officials say it will take the trip to and from the Orient to decide. Automatic stokers are being used, and with Pocohontas coal they worked well. In the Pacific, with new fuel, they did not answer as well. The Dakota will burn Comox coal, and the officials say it will take at least one trip to the Orient to demonstrate the working of the automatic stokers with this fuel.

An important question that will have to be determined is whether firemen can work with the automatic stoker. It is hard enough to feed coal directly into the fireboxes, but the work behind the boilers fed by automatic stokers is the hardest possible undertaking. The heat is terrific, and the crew brought around from New York to handle the stokers suffered from the experience. It might be that on this ground alone the automatic stokers would have to be thrown out.

The stokers are built somewhat on the link belt plan adapted for handling coal in bunkers and conveyors. The stokers run from the bunkers direct to the furnaces, carrying the coal. The intense heat inside the furnaces ignites the coal as soon as it is fed into the furnace and it burns on the belt. By the time the belt has passed out behind the boilers the coal is burned to ashes and these are dropped behind the boilers, where firemen must keep the way clean. It is the work of handling these hot cinders and ashes in a heat so strong that the iron is still red hot that tells upon the strength of the firemen. They can only endure the work for a short time.

The necessity for frequent repairs in the automatic stokers is apparent from the fact that the cast iron framework has to stand. The bars are broken or burned off frequently and repairs have to be made promptly. On some steamers the automatic stokers have proved an entire success.

Only two of the Dakota's boilers are equipped with automatic stokers, for the company regards their introduction as an experiment. The Minnesota did not try the machinery, but if they work satisfactorily, it is probable that both vessels will be equipped, at least in part, with the stokers.

FOR CAPE SCOTT.

Premier McBride Among Passengers on Queen City—Tees for North.

Among the passengers who left on the steamer Queen City when she sailed for the West Coast last night was Premier McBride, who will make the round trip to Cape Scott and return. The steamer's trip has been extended to the more westerly port of call. The steamer had an average list, including a number of mining men and settlers resident at different points on the northern coast. Steamer Tees, which sailed for Naas and way ports, took a full cargo of cannery supplies to canneries of northern British Columbia, and many passengers. Her 'tween decks was well filled with Chinese cannery employees.

YOU ARE AILING

Not quite sick—but robbed of ambition to work—find it hard to think clearly. Not ill enough to think of dying, but bad enough for life to be pretty dull. There is a remedy—Ferrozone—that quickly lifts that half dead feeling. Gracious, but Ferrozone makes you feel good; it sharpens the dullest appetite, makes it keen as a razor.

BLOOD? Ferrozone makes lots of it, the rich, nourishing kind that vitalizes the whole body. You'll be wonderfully quickened, immensely strengthened, feel hearty and vigorous after using Ferrozone. Buoyant health, surplus vigor and reserve energy all come from this great restorative. Fifty cents buys a box of fifty tablets at all dealers.

K. of P. Grand Lodge.—George Johnston, grand chancellor of British Columbia Pythians, has left for Calgary, where he will meet the Grand Lodge of Alberta. He will return by the Crow's Nest Pass railway, go into the Boundary and visit all the lodges in the interior. He will return about August 5.

Installed Pipe Organ.—A new tubular pneumatic pipe organ was opened last Thursday evening in the First Methodist Episcopal church of the city of Everett, Washington, by Mr. G. Jennings Burnett, of this city. A large appreciative audience vigorously applauded Mr. Burnett's ability at the keyboard, resulting in his repeating several of the numbers on the programme.

IS IMPRESSED WITH PROSPEROUS WEST

Visiting Montreaier Thinks B. C. is on the Eve of Great Development.

W. G. M. Shepherd, of Montreal, is staying at the Driard. He has just arrived from the great Eastern city of which he has been for fourteen years a resident. As the result of observation during a business tour through the Northwest, he reports that great prosperity exists through the territories, and that there are signs of rapid development on every hand. With regard to Edmonton, he predicts that it is going to be a big city; that it has every condition to make it so as it is surrounded by the grandest wheat growing land on the continent. There is a great increasing influx of people into the district in anticipation of the coming railway connection. The Canada Northern is expected in the fall, and the Grand Trunk Pacific, which will also pass through. "Regina has doubled its population," said Mr. Shepherd, "since my visit two years ago. Calgary likewise is showing great signs of progress. The C. P. R. is spending a great deal of money there on expensive irrigation works and otherwise making Calgary a great distributing centre.

"Crossing the Western Slope one wonders hew it is that a continuous flow of tourist traffic from all Canada has not been long since induced by the weird magnificence and beauty of the scenery unrivalled in any part of the world.

"Montreal and Toronto," continued Mr. Shepherd, "are feeling the immense growth of the west through the healthy and unmistakable medium of the ordinary trade channels, the channels of legitimate demand.

"Canada seems to me to be now bursting into mature life, and I believe that in less than ten years there will be a population west of Lake Superior greater than the present population of the entire Dominion.

"I am, of course, immensely delighted with the beauty of British Columbia generally and Victoria in particular. The development of the business centres of Vancouver and Victoria is very noticeable and I believe there is a great future before the country generally, judging from the advance I see in its industries."

Mr. C. J. Higgins, of Sunbury on Thames, England, is also a guest at the Driard hotel. He is touring on pleasure, taking, as he said, a run through the American continent. He left London on the 10th; travelled through the States, and returns through Canada. Mr. Higgins, though not long enough here to form any decided opinion upon the economic conditions of Victoria, is nevertheless charmed with the place and compares it with Portland, to the great disadvantage of the latter. He is much struck with the alertness and up-to-date appearance of things Victorian, its English looking surroundings, its comfortable and well kept residences and its general air of prosperity and thinks that if all he has heard of the development of its industries is true there must be a future before the city of a very prosperous nature, if only as a residential resort.

RADIANT WOMANHOOD.

The glory and satisfaction of beautiful womanhood can be known only to those possessing the unlimited advantages of health. No weak woman can be happy or enjoy half the pleasures of life. Pallid cheeks, sunken eyes, exhausted nerves, all tell of a terrible struggle to keep up. What the weak woman needs is Ferrozone; it renews, restores and vitalizes instantly—it's a "woman's remedy"—that's why.

Ferrozone makes women strong, plump and healthful because it contains lots of nutriment, the kind that forms muscle, sinew, bone and nerve. Vitalizing blood courses through the body, making delightful color, happy spirits, true womanly strength. Fifty cents buys a box of Ferrozone in any drug store.

100 dozen outing and negligee shirts just opened at 75c, $1 and $1.25. R. Williams & Co.

CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral.

Services, holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and holy communion, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preacher morning and evening, Canon Beanlands.

The music set for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Andante .....Hy. Smart
Venite ..... Goss
Psalms for 2nd Morning..Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Field
Benedictus ..... Barnby
Kyrie ..... Harpley
Gloria ..... .Russell
Hymns 178, 195, 317
Voluntary--E. Ayahon..... H. Salus

Evening.

Voluntary—Andante in G..... Batiste
Processional Hymn 179
Psalms for 2nd Evening..Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Bridge
Nunc Dimittis ..... Thorne Harris
Anthem—"Praise Ye the Father"..Gounod
Hymns 540, 266, 306
Vesper Hymn ..... M. S.
Recessional Hymn 165
Voluntary—Offertoire in A Flat....Batiste

St. John's.

Rev. Percival Jenns will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard in the evening.

The music for the day is as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Lieder .....Mendelssohn
Venite ..... Goss
Chant ..... Oakeley
Psalms for 2nd Day....Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Woodward
Jubilate ..... Hayes
Hymn 37
Kyrie ..... Ard in D Flat
Glori Tibi .....Tallis 3
Hymns 308, 313

Evening.

Organ ..... Berceuse Beringer
Chant ..... Turle
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Macfarren
Nunc Dimittis .....Monk
Hymns 370, 438, 20
Vesper—"Lord Keep Us"..... Burnett
Organ—Grand Chorus ..... Guilmant

St. James'.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Matins and sermon at 11 a. m.; holy communion at 12 noon; children's service at 3; evensong and sermon at 7.

The following is the music:

Morning.

Organ—Voluntary .....
Venite and Psalms.....Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum .....Macpherson
Benedictus ..... Troutbeck
Hymns 260, 317
Kyrie ..... Tonus Peregrinus
Communion Hymn 323
Organ—Voluntary .....

Evening.

Organ—Voluntary .....
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis ..... S. John
Hymns 165, 178, 28
Vesper Hymn ..... M. S.
Organ—Voluntary .....

St. Mark's.

Morning prayer and holy communion at 11 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. W. Baugh Allen. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. J. Grundy.

St. Barnabas'.

There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m.; matins at 10:30; choral eucharist and sermon by the rector at 11; children's service at 2:30; evensong at 7. Preacher, Rev. E. G. Miller.

The musical arrangements are as follows at the choral celebration:

Morning.

Communion Service .... Roland Smart
Offertory Anthem ..... Barnby
Hymns 315, 311, 528
Nunc Dimittis ..... St. John

Evening.

Organ—Evening Prayer..... Zeller
Psalm ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Macfarren
Nunc Dimittis ..... Felton
Hymns 308, 231, 31
Vesper—"Jesus We Pray Thee, H. Armitage
Organ—March of Priests ....Mendelssohn

Church of Our Lord.

The music for the day is as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Andante .....Henry Farmer
Venite and Psalms as Set.....
Te Deum—15th Evening..... Ousley
Jubilate—VI..... Mercer
Hymn 222
Kyrie ..... Gounod
Hymns 295, 451

Evening.

Organ—Andantino ..... F. Leoni
Psalms as Set .....
Magnificat—II ..... Mercer
Nunc Dimittis—VII .....Mercer
Hymns .....569, 383, 39 A & M., 163
Doxology—X. Vesper Hymn.....
Organ—Postlude ..... Dubois

Calvary Baptist

The pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A., will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject: "Forbidden Prayers." Evening: "A Better River." The ordinance of the Lord's Supper at the morning service. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Annual business meeting Thursday at 8 p. m.

Emmanuel Baptist.

Pastor, E. Le Roy Dakin, B. A. Service conducted by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor will preach at both services, subjects being "Paul on Inspiration," and "The Heavenly Vision." Bible school at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. All welcome.

Burnside Baptist.

Divine service will be held in the mission, Tennyson road, at 7 p. m. Mr. J. A. Haynes will be the speaker. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The preacher will be the pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A. Sunday school at 2:30.

The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.

Voluntary Qui Est Homo".....Rossini
Psalm 45
Anthem—"Turn Thy Face From My Sins" ..... Attwood
Tenor solo, Mr. J. L. Gibson.
Hymns 24, 195, 506
Voluntary—Offertoire ..... Salome

Evening.

Voluntary "Romance" ..... Richmond
Psalm 92
Anthem—"Come, Thou Fount" ....Thomas
Soprano solo, Mrs. W. E. Staneland.
Hymns 242, 506
Solo—"The Better Land".....Cowen
Miss Jennie Bishop.
Voluntary—"Grand Choeur" .....Faulkes

Centennial Methodist.

Morning service: Sermon on "Five Essentials of Christian Character." Anthem by the choir. Evening: The choir will give a special service of song. The pastor will preach a patriotic sermon, subject: "This Canada of Ours."

Music as follows:

Open Voluntary—"The Lost Chord" ..... Sullivan
Anthem—"Be Glad O Ye Righteous." ..... Henry Smart
Quartette—"O Gladsome Light"..Sullivan
Miss B. Deaville, Miss Beck, Messrs. A. Petch and W. Hicks.
Solo—"Flight in Darkness"..... Cowen
Miss B. Scowcroft.
Duet—"Lead Kindly Light" .....Lansing
Miss Kayton and Mr. W. Hicks.
Anthem—"The Recessional" ....De Koven
Solo—"Glory to Thee My God This Night" ..... Gounod
Miss Deaville.
Offertoire—"La Fontaine" .....

Metropolitan Methodist.

The pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Quarterly services—Love's Feast, 10 a. m.; reception service for new members and sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of evening service; sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m. Everybody welcome to all the services.

First Congregational.

Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Hermon A. Carson, B. A., will conduct both services. Morning subject will be, "David's Parting Admonition." Evening, a patriotic sermon, "The Dynamic of National Righteousness." Bible school at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. society at 8:15. Communion service at the close of the morning service. All seats free. Strangers and visitors cordially welcomed.

Church of Christ.

(Christians, Disciples) meets at Fernwood Odd Fellows hall, near corner Fernwood road and North Chatham street. Services today at 11 a. m., Lord's Supper. Subject, "All Sufficiency of the Word," 2 Zi. iii:16, 17; 7 p. m., subject, "Preach the Word," 2 Zi. iv:1, 2. Preaching every evening through the week at 8 o'clock by Madison Wright. Strangers and all are cordially invited to attend each service.

Psychic Research Society.

The above society will hold a meeting in the K. of P. hall, Pandora street, when a lecture will be given by one of the members. Discussion invited. A collection to defray expences. Seekers after truth are earnestly invited. 8 p. m. this evening.

Universal Brotherhood.

Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society Centre No. 87, holds a public meeting at 28 Broad street every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addreses are given and questions answered. Subjects for today: "Fate and Destiny." "True Freedom." Questions are invited from the audience.

ALBERNI LIBERALS NOT IN HARMONY

True Inwardness of the Convention Which Was Held on Wednesday Last.

Further reports of the Liberal convention at Alberni on Wednesday night were brought yesterday by stage and bear out the first intimations, that the meeting was by no means a love feast, says the Nanaimo Free Press. There were present three delegates from Taxada; half the meeting that had gathered to select them as the rally of Liberals there for the selection numbered six. The attempt, however, to run in three delegates from Texada was a failure, so one of them was told off to represent Lasqueti Island and answered the purpose just as well from Mr. Aitken's standpoint. Then Mr. McDonald of Alberni was a proxy for Bamfield, and indeed if it had been necessary the whole of the province could have been represented by the simple process of selecting some one handy. As a matter of fact the whole thing had already been settled in Victoria by those interested, and Mr. R. S. Drury, M. P. P., was sent forth into Alberni district to say that while a convention was to be held, the choice must fall on Mr. Aitken, as Mr. Smith and several others had already chosen him. That was the way the free choice was left to the Alberni people, the strange spectacle being witnessed of the Liberal member for Victoria stumping the West Coast against Mr. Bledsoe. When the voting come the convention counted up, Alberni 4, Nanoose 1 and Parksville 1, six in all in favor of Mr. Bledsoe; while Texada 2, Lasqueti 1, Uchuklesett 1, Clayoquot-Bamfield 1, responded to the command to vote for Mr. Aitken. The result has been anything but pleasant to the Alberni men, who resent the dictation from outside that prevented them choosing a man of their own.

Mr. Bledsoe, who spoke at some length on political issues, after the candidate was selected, carefully avoided pledging himself to support Mr. Aitken.

A PLAGUE OF MICE.

In the town of Merrima, in New South Wales a plague of mice is disturbing the people. Recently 100,000 mice were killed in four nights in one store. Upward of 500 were captured whilst a cricket net was being unrolled. Four or five bushels of oats in a bag were appropriated by the mice in a night. A local well ceased to yield water, and on examination it was found to contain a solid mass several feet deep of dead mice. Food, water and bedding are overrun, contaminated and injured. The townspeople are fighting the terrible little visitors night and day, but at last accounts they had made little impression upon the swarms of vermin.

LONELY SALE.

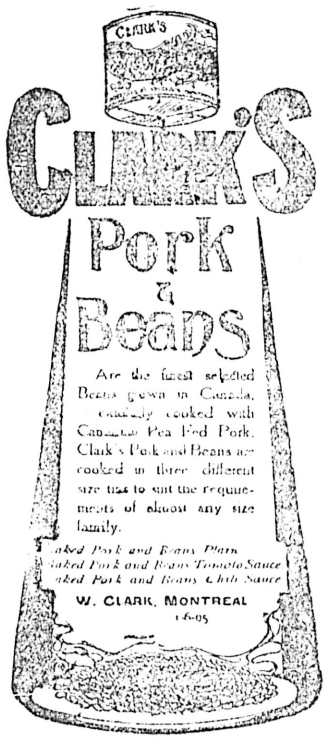
This week B. Williams & Co., the Yates street clothiers, are running a great "Lonely Sale." A "Lonely Sale" means that all odd or "Lonely" suits, hats, boys' suits, odd lines, of underwear, top shirts, odd trousers, etc., etc., will be run off to make room for new fall goods, which will begin to arrive in July.

All the above lines will be marked down to "clearing prices," and there will be "something doing" in the bargain line at 68-70 Yates street this coming week. One hundred men's and youths' suits will be sold at "half price." These suits are all odd or "lonely" lines, and must positively be cleared out as room must be made for the immense stock of "semi-ready" suits, overcoats and raincoats, which will begin to arrive this month.

Black and Blue Worsted Suits, regular prices $12 and $14, now reduced to $6 and $7.50 and $9; Scotch Tweed Suits, regular prices $1 an2d $14, now reduced to $6 and $7; fine All-Wool Serge Suits, regular prices, $12 and $10, now reduced to $6 and $5. A lot of those boys' 2-piece suits at $1.50 per suit, still left, and a large lot of odd lines of this season's suits have been added to this bunch, and $1.50 per suit means less than "half price." Other bargains are as follows: Man-o'-war Straw Hats, 25c.; Harvester Hats, 10c.; Beach Hats at 25c., 35c. and 50c. Bathing Trunks for boys at 5c pair. Balbriggan Underwear, 75c. suit; Natural Wool, $1.50 per suit; Merino, $1.25 per suit. 100 dozen stylish Hats, all "Lonelies," now half price. Odd "Flannel Suits" at $5 per suit, and a large line of "Outing Suits" reduced to $6.90 per suit.

The bargain counters are all filled with top shirts, wash vests, boys' outing shirts, wash ties, regatta shirts, lightweight underwear, etc., etc.

This is B. William & Co.'s midsummer sale, and all the above lines must be cleared to make room for the new fall goods which are now on the way.



NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of William Ralph, Pursuant to the Trustees and Executors Act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of the late William Ralph of Victoria, B. C., Provincial Land Surveyor, who died at Victoria aforesaid on the 15th day of May, 1905, probate of whose last will and testament was granted at Victoria, B. C., to Theodore Lubbe and to Duncan Stewart of Victoria aforesaid, the Executors therein named on the 23rd day of June, 1905, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims (verified by statutory declaration) to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 31st day of July, 1905, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said Executors have then had notice, and they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said executors have not had notice at the time of distribution.

Any persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay their accounts to the undersigned at once.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 23rd day of June, 1905.

POOLEY, LUXTON & POOLEY,
Of Chancery Chambers, Victoria, B. C.,
Solicitors for the said Executors.

Henry Young & Co.

JULY SALE

Commencing Monday, July 3.

All Summer Goods are included in sale.

The following prices will show the reductions we are making.

Millinery Half Price.

Muslins; regular price 45c. Reduced to ..... 25c.
Muslins; regular price 60c. Reduced to ..... 35c.
Muslins; regular price 25c. Reduced to ..... 15c.
Muslins; regular price 20c. Reduced to .....12½c.
Dress Linens; regular price 50c. Reduced to ..... 30c.
Shirt Waists; regular price $1.00, $1.25, $1.35. Reduced to ..... 75c.
Shirt Waists; regular price $1.50, $1.60. Reduced to $1.00
Shirt Waists; regular price $2.00, $2.25, $1.85, $1.75. Reduced to..$1.25
Shirt Waists; regular price $2.50, $2.65, $2.75 Reduced to $1.75
Shirt Waists; regular price $3.50. Reduced to $2.00

Summer Shirt Waist Suits All Half Price.

Ladies' Crash Skirts; regular price $1.25. Reduced to ..... 75c.

Lustre Skirts.

Regular price $5.25. Reduced to $3.50
Regular price $5.00. Reduced to $3.00
Regular price $3.00. Reduced to $2.00

Ladies' Panama Cloth Skirts.

Regular price $6.50. Reduced to $4.50

Corsets.

R. & G.; regular $2.25. Reduced to $1.25
R. & G.; regular $1.60. Reduced to ..... 90c.
American Lady; regular $1.50. Reduced to $1.00
P. & D.; regular $2.50. Reduced to $1.25

Lace Curtains, Draperies, Half Price.

Summer Dress Goods in Sale. Summer Silks in Sale.

Store open Monday Morning at 8 o'clock.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

Pure Honey! Pure Honey!

Armstrong's Pure Honey Combs, 20c

THE SAUNDERS' GROCERY CO., LTD.

PHONE 28. 39-41 JOHNSON ST.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

SUNDAY RATES

Victoria to Shawnigan Lake and return..... $ .50
Victoria to Goldstream and return ..... .35
Trains leave 9 a.m., 2 and 4 p.m.
Victoria to Duncans and return 1.00
Children..... Half Fare
Train leaves at 9 a.m.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, - Traffic Manager

Granite and Marble Works

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Coppings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first-class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART
Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

Lever's Y-Z (Wee Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects. 38

NOTICE

All parties having property at the Crystal Laundry are requested to call and claim same.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders required for the erection of a Residence at Goldstream for Mr. James Phair. Tenders will be received up to noon on Thursday, the 6th July, by the undersigned, at whose office the plans and specifications can be seen.

J. C. M. KEITH,
Architect.
Old Colonist Building, Victoria.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1905.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

COLONIST AGENCIES.

VANCOUVER, ...
....W. R. Creech, 612 Hastings St.
NEW WESTMINSTER, ...
H. Morey & Co., J. J. McKay & Co.
REVELSTOKE, ...
Canada Drug & Book Co, J.A. Buckham
KAMLOOPS ..... Smith Bros.
NELSON ..... G. R. Stanley
NANAIMO ..... W. R. Murdock
LADYSMITH ..... J. A. Knight
CHEMAINUS ..... H. Harnell
DUNCANS ..... R. Ventress

GOING CAMPING? Don't forget that Shotbolt's Cucumber Toilet Cream cures sun- burns and insect bites.....25 cents a Bottle.
PIONEER DRUG STORE, 59 JOHNSON STREET
TELEPHONE 56. VICTORIA.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ld.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
General Hardware
A FULL LINE OF
Garden Tools, Hose, Lawn Mowers a . Poultry Netting, Enamel and Tinware for Ho eholders
Wharf Street. Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box 423.

DEATH OF SECRETARY HAY.

The death of Secretary Hay, news of which was most unexpected and regrettable, is a distinct loss to two continents. He was one of the ablest and most brilliant of the public men of the United States, the people of which will deeply mourn his demise. Secretary Hay was a many-sided man—poet, prose writer, journalist, statesman and diplomatist, but essentially and peculiarly a diplomatist. Closely associated in his earlier career with Abraham Lincoln, he graduated into public life from studentship in the latter's law office during the stirring period in which Lincoln's assassination took place. His future was largely directed by the stimulating influences of that period and by the example of the martyred president. His foreign ambassadorial experience was extended, varied and important, and in all the list of brilliant representatives of the United States at European courts no one stands higher in the estimation of the nation he so ably served or those with whom he had diplomatic relations. During his later years, as secretary of state, his impress upon the foreign relations of his country was most marked and in every sense beneficial. Especially was he friendly to Great Britain, and his death to the people of the British Empire everywhere will be sincerely mourned as that of a friend of their government and an admirer of their institutions. In life he did more than any other single statesman in the United States to promote amicable and fraternal relations between the two great divisions of the Anglo-Saxon race.

A PLEA FOR RELIGIOUS UNITY.

We publish today by special request the report of a sermon preached by Rev. Paul Frederick Sutphen, D.D., of Cleveland, Ohio, in which a plea is put forward for the union of all the Protestant churches. It was preached, of course, from the Protestant point of view; but not in antagonism to Catholicism, and its publication is not intended with the view of giving offence to Catholic readers or in any way wounding their religious susceptibilities. Discussion or literature of a sectarian character does not properly come within the scope of the secular newspaper, and it is not and should not be encouraged. An exception has been made in this case on account of the special interest which attaches to the view presented, which is non-sectarian in its object. The sermon in question has attracted a great deal of attention and has had wide publicity in various forms.

Rev. Dr. Sutphen accepts as a basis of his discourse certain existing conditions, which cannot be ignored. He feels that it is useless to try and ignore them. He does not argue that there should not be a Catholic church, as well as Protestant churches. It exists, and he recognizes not only that it does exist, but that it is a powerful and a permanent factor in the religious world. The creed of Catholicism is not the creed he accepts for himself or would recommend to others; it is, however, the creed which nominally, at least, is professed by over 200,000,000 people, or nearly one-seventh of the world's population. It has, therefore, a place and a work to perform which is not likely to be successfully interfered with. Whatever evangelicism may attempt to do it cannot alter this fact.

Taking the Christian world as a whole, therefore, it may be divided into two great classes, Protestant and Catholic. If we except the Greek church from consideration for the present, the Catholic church is a unit, it represents one creed, and one form of faith, is one denomination, and has one head. On the other hand, to quote from the learned divine, who speaks on this subject, "The grand divisions of Protestantism three hundred years ago have divided and subdivided and divided again, until we have today more than two hundred denominations calling themselves Protestant, and in this country (the United States) there are as many as ten different divisions of Presbyterians alone. The Episcopalians in like manner are divided into Protestant Episcopalians, Methodist Episcopalians and Reformed Episcopalians, the two last named being offshoots of the first. So it is throughout the length and breadth of the Protestant communions." A man born and brought up in a Christian country is bound to be either a Roman Catholic or some form of Protestant or an Infidel. Dr. Sutphen argues that it is better far to be a Catholic than to be an unbeliever, and thus far, at least, he recognizes the legitimacy and divine right of the Roman Catholic church along with the Protestant churches. Otherwise, it would be immaterial to the Protestant mind, so far as the eternal salvation of the soul is concerned, whether the possessor were a Catholic or a follower of Bob Ingersoll. We are quite safe in saying, we think, that from the same practical standpoint the leaders of the Roman Catholic church would much prefer to see their fellowmen Protestants than infidels, so that there is here a common standing ground, even though the points of agreement should never go farther, as, indeed, there is little likelihood.

It is taken for granted that the Roman Catholic church will never seek a union with any branch of the Protestant church, and it may be equally taken for granted that a Presbyterian clergyman, for instance, would not favor the Protestant churches going over to the Roman Catholic church, so that the line seems to be so sharply and strongly drawn as to remain permanent. That is one of the conditions that we refer to as being accepted as the basis of the sermon we print today. It is useless to kick against the pricks. Whatever aims evangelical enthusiasts or visions dreamers may have, the reverend gentleman thinks they had better be discarded for something more practicable and more possible. Let us, he urges, in effect, rather think what can be done in the way of, at least at first, bringing the various Protestant denominations into one fold, or if not into one fold into unison. He claims that the time has come for the divisions of Protestantism to be healed, and that the necessity is urgent for one great Evangelical Catholic Church. His arguments under this head are well crystallized in the following: "The questions which divide the denominations are largely academic questions. It is conceded that they are not practical in the sense of actually affecting man's relation to God, or the salvation of his soul. No Presbyterian believes that a Methodist is not a good Christian because his theology is Arminian. No Methodist believes that a Presbyterian is not a good Christian because his theology is Calvinistic." Centuries ago when the division took place characterized as the Reformation, one "schism" grew out of another among the dissentients. The different sects regarded the difference in doctrines among each other as heresies as hateful and wicked as the great "heresy" of the church from which all had separated, and in pulpits and pamphlets a bitter polemic warfare was carried on for many a long day. While at the present time these differences are not so accentuated in the feeling they cause, they still continue, largely because they existed formerly and resulted in organizations that have taken permanent form, and not because their adherents are really serious in believing all that their denomination specially stands for. Many of the old sects, representing variations of the leading beliefs, have become obliterated, but in modern days we have also had many offshoots, but these on account of their number or the relative insignificance of the variations they imply can never become important. At the most there will never be more than a few leading denominations. But even taking the most that do or may survive they do not represent vital differences. If they did, considering the number of sects of Christianity, the vast number of people belonging to religious faiths outside of Christianity altogether, and the hordes of those who are "heathen" to all others, then the situation appears to be an absolutely hopeless one. Such a situation reminds us of the old Campbellite who was firm in the conviction that about all that would be saved in his part of the world were himself and his sister Mary, and he had his "doots aboot Mary." The world has either got or will get beyond that stage of human intelligence or Our Saviour died in vain.

Dr. Sutphen, however, does not hope to bring all Protestants to one state of mind on the unessential features of religious belief. There can be, he says, no such thing as homogeneous Methodists, or homogeneous Presbyterians, or homogeneous Episcopalians. The human mind is not so constructed that even men of the same communion can see the same truth in the same light. "But," he states with emphasis, "upon the foundation truths of Evangelical Christianity, Protestantism of all denominations is essentially agreed. These truths have made their own appeal and secured this overwhelming assent by their own inherent power." What he looks for and advocates is Protestant unity, based on the principles of federation. There can be no artificial basis. His plan is to federate the Evangelical churches in one great body precisely as the states of the Union or the provinces of the Canadian Confederation are federated, on the basis of their common faith in humanity. Each denomination would be one of the integral self-governing parts, maintaining to a large extent its own identity, very much as at present, but over all would be a federal council or government, whose powers would be only such as were delegated to it by the churches of which it was composed, or if one liked the Canadian idea of it better, the churches would have such authority and freedom as would be delegated to them by the central government. In other words, he would give to the Protestant world a republican, but unified, form of government, whereas the Roman Catholic world would correspond more particularly to the monarchical form. There would only be the two worlds, whereas there is at the present time a whole series of segregated little worlds without common allegiance, so far as church sovereignty in this world is concerned. The idea of modelling the church upon existing political ideals may give a wrench to many good Christian people, who think of the Kingdom spiritual on this earth as quite apart from any conceptions of the secular government, however ethical in principle or well-conducted. It is not a novel one, as church organization the world over is human in all its parts and based upon human methods of administration familiar to us all.

THE WHITE PERIL.

George Lynch, war correspondent, has a striking article on the Eastern question in the Nineteenth Century, in which the subject is treated from an Asiatic point of view. Deprecating the imminence of the Yellow Peril, which he brands as purely speculative and imaginary, he asks his readers to consider the past and present of the Orient from the standpoint of a ntive of China or Japan, and ask themselves if the people of those countries have not reason to dread the White Peril, which has menaced them for centuries. Looking backward, the history of China and Japan, furnishes a series of instances of European aggression, in which armed might stood for the justice and humanity which Christian nations claim as their cherished attributes. When the first explorers and traders visited China and Japan they were invariably well received by the inhabitants, who were willing to sanction their traffic provided they did not disturb social and political order, and complied with the laws of the country. Between 1506 and 1516 several Spanish and Portuguese adventurers landed in China and established trade, being in every instance well received by the authorities and the people, but they soon made themselves intolerable by their outrageous conduct. Simon Andrada, driven from Canton on account of his many transgressions, travelled northward and established trading posts at Amoy and Ningpo. In the latter place the conduct of the foreigners soon became infamous. They outraged every law and set the feelings of the people at defiance. They refused to submit to the native authorities, and on one occasion, in revenge for one of their number being cheated by a Chinaman, they sent an armed band into a neighboring village and plundered the natives, carrying off a number of women and young girls. In retaliation the country rose against the foreigners, massacred 800 of them and burnt thirty-five of their ships. At Chin-Chow and other places the Portuguese invited disaster by similar conduct, and brought discredit on the name of "foreigner." And so on through the whole chapter. The Chinese never sought to trade with the whites, as their own country produced all the necessaries and luxuries which they required. They were content to live out their lives in their own simple, peaceful way, but Europeans took the view that it was their right to force trade upon them, and the same principle has been acted upon in all transactions between Europeans and Asiatics, the policy of "stand and deliver." To illustrate his argument, Mr. Lynch quotes Hu Hung Ming, a Chinese diplomat.

"When your first strangers came to China it was not at our invitation, so we received them, if not with enthusiasm, at least with tolerance. So long as they were content to observe our regulations, we were willing to sanction their traffic. The first trouble arose over a matter which you yourselves have hardly ventured to defend—your own conduct. A considerable part of your trade was the trade in opium. The use of this drug, we observed, was destroying the health and morals of our people, and we therefore prohibited the trade. Your merchants, however, evaded the law, opium was smuggled in, till at last we were driven to take the matter into our own hands and to seize and destroy the whole stock of the forbidden drug. Your government made our action an excuse for war. You invaded our territory, exacted an indemnity, and took from us the Island of Hong Kong. Was this an auspicious beginning? We submitted because we must: we were not a military power. But do you suppose our sense of justice was not outraged? Or later, when every power in Europe, on some pretext or other, had seized and retained some part of our territory, do you suppose because we cannot resist that we do not feel? To a Chinaman who reviews the history of our relations with you during the past sixty years and more, must you not naturally appear to be little better than robbers and pirates? Which of us throughout has been the aggressor—we who, putting our case at the worst, were obstinately resolved to maintain our society, customs, laws and policy against the influences of an alien civilization, or you who, bent on commercial gains, were determined at all cost to force an entrance into our territory and to introduce along with your goods the leaven of your culture and ideas? If, in the collision that inevitably ensued, we gave cause of offence, we have at least the excuse of self-preservation. Our wrongs, if wrongs they were, were episodes on a substantial right; but yours were themselves the substance of your action. Consider for a moment the conditions you have imposed on a proud and ancient empire, an empire which for centuries has believed itself to be at the head of civilization. You have compelled us, against our will, to open our ports to your trade; you have forced us to permit the introduction of a drug which we believe is ruining our people; you have exempted your subjects residing amongst us from the operations of our laws; you have appropriated our coasting traffic; you claim the traffic of our inland waters. Every attempt on our part to resist your demands has been followed by new claims and new aggressions. And yet all this time you have posed as civilized people dealing with barbarians!"

No doubt Mr. Hu Hung Ming voices the thoughts of his countrymen in this forcible arraignment of the nations of Christendom; what more natural than that whites should be known to the commonality as "foreign devils."

The events of the past fifty years in China, says Mr. Lynch, are suggestive of the Chinese punishment for patricide, when the murderer is done to death by having slices of flesh cut fro mhis body. Britain began the execution with Hong Kong; France took as her slice, Cochin China; Russia, Port Arthur and Manchuria, and Germany carried off Kaio-Chou. Europeans are too prone to believe that this is the best thing for China, whose people would be improved by our civilization, but those who know the country and have contrasted the conditions and manners of the people living within European spheres of influence with those who inhabit the interior, will acknowledge that it is questionable that the former have gained by the contact. The consequences of our mode of life are struggle, competition and unrest, of the Oriental peace, contentment and repose. Not the brutal idleness of the savage, but the reward of an industry unequalled upon earth. Nor does the picture of European civilization forced upon the Chinaman of the treaty ports tend to inspire him with admiration. The saloons, crowded with white men drinking and brawling and the painted white courtezans who flaunt themselves on the crowded streets, are apt to lead to the conclusion that Europeans spend a good part of their lives in drunkenness and debauchery. The influence of the missionaries are thus neutralized, and they are looked upon as the forerunners of trouble and territorial robbery. To the Chinese mind, if the "nots" were eliminated from the commandments, "Thou shalt not steal," "Thou shalt not kill," "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods," a majority of the foreigners in China would be living up to the precepts of their religion.

In Japan, when St. Francis Xavier landed in 1549, he and his fellow countrymen and associates were cordially received by the people and the Apostle to the Indies made rapid progress in the Christianization of the nation. In less than half a century hundreds of thousands of Japanese had become Christians, and it was only when the missionaries interfered, or were suspected of interfering in politics, that the attitude of the native rulers changed towards them. At that time it looked as if the whole population of Japan would soon become Christian; there were more Japanese Christians at the close of the sixteenth century than there are now. Xavier's great work was rendered vain, however, by the intrigues of some of his followers—political priests, who are the curse of every age—and edicts of extermination were launched against the Christians. Thousands of the native converts suffered death rather than recant their faith, but after fifty years of prosecution the Christian religion was stamped out and the people relapsed to their ancient beliefs. The first Portuguese traders who visited Japan in 1542 were treated with the greatest courtesy and permitted to establish a trading post at Kinshui, but, like their countrymen in China, their aggressive and lawless actions soon disgusted the Japanese, and they wtre compelled to leave. In 1600 a Dutch expedition, commanded by an Englishman named Bill Adams, was permitted to establish trade on the islands, although violent persecution of the Christians was in full swing. It was not till Commodore Perry of the United States navy visited the country in 1853 that Japan was permanently opened to the commerce of the world. The Daimios were bitterly opposed to throwing open the ports to foreigners, but they were overruled by the Shogun and his councillors, who realized the helplessness of resistance and submitted to the demands of the powerful strangers. Four years later Japan entered into a treaty with Great Britain, but the Japanese felt that these treaties had been forced upon them and then and there they formed the resolution to adopt the civilization and the weapons which had for the time being overwhelmed them. Their thoroughness in mastering this self-imposed task, the steadfastness of purpose with which they worked and their triumph over every difficulty and obstacle, stands to-day as an object lesson to an admiring world. The Chinese sought to disarm their foes by meek acquiescence to the most arrogant demands; the Japanese, on the contrary, perceived that the only way to combat the White Peril was to make themselves masters of our arts, manners and methods of warfare—this accomplished, they felt that their national existence might be preserved.

When the first shots were fired upon the Russian warships in the harbor of Chemulpo, they were really something more than a declaration of war against Russia. They were, in a sense, says Mr. Lynch, replying to the guns of that pirate, Perry, to those that had bombarded Shimonosaki, and to those that had reduced the forts of Kagoshima. It was the Asiatics, after long preparation, taking up arms to stem the aggression of the West, and at last the White Peril was to be faced and fought.

One of the results of the war will be the drawing closer together of Japan and China, and with the development of the latter an offensive and defensive alliance, which will effectually put a stop to further annexation of territory in Eastern Asia by European powers. The Munro doctrine of the Pacific, if it has not been announced in so many words, exists as a reality in the Oriental mind, and many will find in this fact confirmation for their worst fears of the Yellow Peril. M. Anatole France is one of these, for Mr. Lynch quotes him as saying: "Presently we discern a danger which threatens us. If it exists, who has created it? It was not the Japanese who sought out the Russians. It was not the yellow men who sought out the whites. We have just discovered the Yellow Peril. Many years have passed since the Asiatics discovered the White Peril. The sack of the Summer Palace, the massacres of Pekin, the drownings at Blagovetchensk, the dismemberment of China, are not there subjects of disquietude for the Chinese? And the Japanese, did they feel themselves secure beneath the cannons of Port Arthur? We created the White Peril—the White Peril created the Yellow Peril."

As the White has created the Yellow Peril, so will the passing of the White Peril lay the ghost of the other. To anyone familiar with the peaceful character of the Chinese people, and conversant with their history, the idea of their ever becoming aggressively warlike is thoroughly absurd. It would certainly mean a radical and fundamental change in the whole disposition of the people, and the Chinese are not prone to change.

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LOCAL NEWS.

Social and Dance.—At Sir William Wallace hall on Thursday evening next the Companions of the Forest will entertain at an ice-cream social and dance. A fine musical programme has also been arranged for the occasion.

Goes to Portland.—J. F. Sharp is the lucky holder of ticket No. 901 in the drawing conducted by Harry Cole, which was concluded on Friday evening. He will be provided with a first-class ticket to Portland and return, together with $15 for expenses.

Picnic at the Gorge.—Next Saturday at Marshall's park, at the Gorge, the annual basket picnic of the Yorkshire Society will be held. An invitation to be present is extended to all Yorkshire folk and their friends. A fine programme of sports has been prepared for the occasion, and the first event will be called at 2 o'clock sharp.

Graduated With Honors.—A. Harold Jukes, an Old Boy of the Collegiate school, on graduating from the Royal Military College, Kingston, has obtained a commission in His Majesty's Indian army. Alexander Robertson, who read privately with the head master for McGill matriculation, has graduated sixth in honors out of 73 candidates, and has been appointed to the General Hospital, Montreal.

Bargains in odd Suits, odd Trousers, odd Knickers and odd Vests. B. Williams & Co. *

Pretty china berry sets, in green and red flower design, at $3.75; others at $1.75, $2.25 and $3 per set. Large berry bowls from 50c to $2.25; individual berry dishes, 50c to $2 per dozen. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street. *

100 dozen lovely Hats, all stylish shapes, half price to clear. B. Williams & Co. *

100 Men's and Youths' Odd Suits reduced to half price. B. Williams & Co. *

Man-o'War Straw Hats, 25c; Beach Hats, 10c, 25c and 35c. B. Williams & Co. *

Men's and Youths' Tweed and Serge Suits at half price. B. Williams & Co. *

Typewriter Repairs.—We are the people. We have now engaged an expert for this kind of work and undertake to put in good condition any make of typewriter. Victoria Book and Stationery Co.

Midsummer Sale This Week—All odd lines marked down to clear. B. Williams & Co. *

Ready mixed paints, all kinds, at Cheapside.

Bargains in Fancy Vests, Wash Ties, Boys' and Men's Top Shirts and Bathing Suits. B. Williams & Co. *

97 piece dinner sets for $6 at Cheapside. *

Odd Flannel Suits reduced to $5. Lovely Outing Suits, $6.95, to clear. B. Williams & Co. *

Balbriggan Underwear, 75c suit; Natural Wool Underwear, $1.50 per suit; Merino Underwear, $1.25 per suit. B. Williams & Co. *

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A REMINDER
We beg to remind you that we have only a few left of our
$30.00 and $35.00 Suits
For $25.00
You will miss the chance of your life if you do not get one.
36 Fort Street **PEDEN'S** Merchant Tailor

See the advertisement of the winding up sale of the Westside, Monday's bargains, opening the week with a big slaughter. *

Booming the Fair.—Mr. R. J. Burde, press agent of the Dominion fair, to be held this year at New Westminster, is at Winnipeg in the interests of the exhibition.

St. John's Guild.—The Ladies' Guild of St. John's church will hold a meeting in the guild room tomorrow (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock to make arrangements for the excursion proposed to be held a little later on in the month. All members of the church who are interested are cordially invited to attend.

Special Memorial Service.—Under the auspices of the Salvation Army, at the hall of the organization, Broad street, a special memorial service will be conducted this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in honor of the late John Little. The speaker will be Adjutant Nelson. The funeral of the deceased will take place from the hall at 1 o'clock.

The Rifle Matches.—There is much speculation in regimental circles in respect to the choice of the men to attend from British Columbia at the Dominion Rifle Association matches, which open at Ottawa on August 20. At the forthcoming tournament to be held at Vancouver, representatives from this province will be chosen. At the big Ottawa meet 1,600 cash prizes will be offered, valued at $10,151.

Growing in Popularity.—The week-end excursions through the waters surrounding the Gulf islands, conducted by the management of the steamer Iroquois, are growing in popularity. Yesterday's trip was attended by a very large number, all of whom expressed themselves as immensely pleased at the marvelous scenic beauties on the route. A stop-over of two hours was made at Mayne Island, and the return voyage was made via the picturesque Pender Island canal.

"This Canada of Ours."—Rev. Mr. Thompson, the new pastor at the Centennial Methodist church, Gorge road, is signalizing the assumption of his new charge by arranging to deliver each Sunday evening a lecture on topics of universal interest and also of an instructive character. This evening he will take for his subject "This Canada of Ours." Rev. Mr. Thompson is a very eloquent speaker, and the address is expected to prove both interesting and instructive. A special programme of music will be rendered at this service.

Excursion to Angeles.—What will probably prove the most popular of excursion trips to Port Angeles which have ever been arranged in the history of the city will be given on Tuesday next—July Fourth—under the auspices of the C. P. R., who will place the magnificent steamer Princess May on the run. The May will make three trips—leaving the C. P. R. wharf at 9 a. m., 1 p. m., and 7 p. m. The fare for the round trip will be but 50 cents, and there is every indication that the steamer will be crowded on each trip.

Tomorrow's Excursion. — Although most of the tickets for the excursion tomorrow on the steamer Princess May, under the auspices of the board of trade, for the pleasure of the visiting mining engineers, have been disposed of, there are still a few unsold; and to accommodate those who wish to go who have not yet obtained tickets Mr. F. Elworthy, the secretary of the board of trade, will be on hand at the wharf at an early hour tomorrow, and belated applicants may get transportation from him or any member of the council.

Course of Lectures.—A course of lectures are being given by Mr. W. I. Warner, of San Francisco, in the A. O. U. W. building, at 8 o'clock Sunday evenings. The subject for this evening will be "God in Revelation and Nature." Mr. Warner makes his lectures most interesting, and is putting forth this effort solely for the love of the work and the desire to spread the true knowledge of the Scriptures. As halls 1 and 2 successively proved too small to accommodate those attending, the third lecture will be given in the large hall on the ground floor. All are cordially welcome.

A Popular Point.—That the Gorge is one of the most popular points of interest alike to Victorians and visitors was demonstrated yesterday when the capacity of the street cars was taxed to the utmost to accommodate the immense crowds flocking to that picturesque spot. The day was an ideal one as far as weather conditions were concerned.

West Is Prosperous.—On his return to Winnipeg after a trip to the coast, G. McL. Brown, general superintendent of the sleeping, dining and parlor cars, with headquarters in Montreal, gave a most cheering account of conditions throughout the west, the evidences of prosperity being seen on every hand. The tourist traffic of the company is also very satisfactory, the big exposition in Portland attracting many people and the Oriental business also being heavy.

Site for Sanitarium.—The Inland Sentinel of Kamloops, in its issue of Friday last, makes the following important announcement, which will be read with interest by all in Victoria who are assisting in the fight against the "white plague: "The site for the sanitarium has been decided upon; it is to be at Savona and will make its first appearance as a canvas settlement, the patients being housed in tents. Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer, was in Savona recently making arrangements."

Sunday School Convention.—The International Sunday School Association, which has just concluded its labors at Toronto, decided to hold its next convention in 1908, in Louisville, Kentucky. San Francisco was in the running, but the final vote stood: For Louisville, 649; San Francisco, 469. The convention pledged itself to raise $75,000 for the general work of the society for the next three years. When the adjournment was made, $6,000 had been pledged, and the executive committee raised $6,000 among themselves, while $9,000 more was secured at the meeting. H. J. Heintz, of Pittsburg, agreed to support the general secretary in Japan, and I. K. Marren, of Three Oaks, Mich., became responsible for the negro secretary in the South.

IS YOUR COAT DUSTY?
You Probably Have the White Scab of Dandruff On It.
If your coat or shoulders have a white dust upon it, the chances are that it is from dandruff. The only way to permanently cure dandruff is to remove the cause, which is a germ. Newbro's Herpicide kills the germ. Every toilet table should have such a hair-dressing that contains also the destroyer of the dandruff and hair falling germ. It stops all irritation, keeps the scalp sweet, pure and wholesome. Remember that something claimed to be "just as good" will not do the work of genuine Herpicide. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government street, Special Agents.

South Saanich
150 acres, 45 cultivated, 35 pasture, good water, facing sea; very well built 11 room house in good repair; barns, etc.; large orchard. Price $6,500.
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THEY HAVE COME
That shipment of English Coventry and Beeston Humber
BICYCLES
CALL AND SEE THEM.
CENTRAL CYCLE DEPOT
THOMAS PLIMLEY, Prop.
Opposite Post Office.

Visited Comox.—Says the Cumberland News: "The Dominion gunboat Kestrel, Capt. Newcombe, and the fisheries boat Falcon came into Comox last week. The Kestrel crew, while there, practiced range shooting on the spit. The fish commissioners, Rev. Mr. Taylor and Mr. J. Kemp, the expert sent out by the government to introduce Eastern salmon, lobsters and other important fishes, were on board the Falcon, and will no doubt introduce some of the fry in these waters."

A Fisherman's Mishap.—Mr. C. H. P. Potts met with an accident at Courtney the other day. While fishing above the junction his boat capsized and Mr. Potts was obliged to swim the river. Running down the bank in search of his missing articles, he spied the boat bottom up in a shoal some distance below, and, near the bridge, his basket floating down the stream. He swam out and rescued this, and had a hard time reaching shore again. His rod, reel, etc., were lost, but may be recovered.

Married at Cumberland.—Holy Trinity Church, Cumberland, was the scene of a very pretty wedding Thursday afternoon, when Rev. Christmas united in marriage Mr. John Brydon and Miss Ellen Tarbell. The bridesmaids were Miss Elsie Collis, Miss Dorothy Staples and Miss M. L. Tarbell, sister of the bride, while the groom was supported by R. R. Napier. The bride's gown was silk, trimmed with chiffon and all-over lace, while the bridesmaids were beautifully gowned in white chiffon. A reception was held at the house in the evening, after which the couple drove to Comox, where they took the boat for Nanaimo, en route east, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Demonstrate Fruit Packing.—B. H. Boies, of the staff of the Coldstream ranch, who was in Victoria the other day in company with A. H. McNeil, fruit expert of the department of agriculture at Ottawa, has just been appointed to go east and demonstrate methods of packing fruit for the benefit of eastern growers. Mr. Boies says that the eastern fruit men have been obliged to adopt the standard box instead of the apple barrel, in order to compete with the product of the west. It is desired, therefore, that they be initiated into the best mehods by expert packers. Mr. Boies does not know just when he will enter upon the duties of his new position. He expects, however, it will be in August.

Coal Contract Let.—It will be remembered that on her first trip across the Pacific Hill's big liner, the Minnesota, took on 800 tons of Union coal as well as the same amount from the Black Diamond mines, Washington, so that a test of the relative steaming qualities of the coal could be determined. The two coals underwent a very thorough and practical test, and it was ascertained that on the Union coal the boat steamed two knots per hour faster than on Black Diamond coal, and that there was exactly fifteen tons less fuel used per hour. The contract for supplying coal to the big fellows has been let to the Union Colliery Company, and the hulk Oregon will be kept busy between Union wharf and Seattle, supplying the big ships with bunker coal.

Big Temperance Rally.—A big temperance mass meeting will be held on the Sunday of Exhibition Week, at the Dominion fair at New Westminster under the auspices of the Dominion Women's Christian Temperance Union. This was announced at the regular monthly meeting of the New Westminster branch of the society. A letter was read from the president of the Dominion Council to the effect that Victoria had by a majority vote been selected as the place of the annual meeting of the Dominion Council of the Union this year. The session will take place immediately after exhibition, and the delegates from all parts of Canada will gather at New Westminster preparatory to proceeding to Victoria. A great gathering is expected for the Sunday mass meeting.

Orangemen Aroused—At a mass meeting of all the Orange lodges of Vancouver a resolution dealing with the proposed dual-language amendment was moved by Provincial Grand Master Thomas Duke and seconded by Dr. Thomas W. Jeffs, past provincial grand master, and read as follows: "That we, the Orangemen of Vancouver, in mass-meeting assembled, protest in the most emphatic manner against the unwarrantable and disloyal attempt of certain un-British politicians at Ottawa to force the French language upon the legislatures and courts of the proposed new Northwest provinces. Such men deserve the severest censure and condemnation, and should be made to understand by all loyal people that the English, and only the English, must and shall be the official language in this Dominion of Canada, the brightest gem in the great British Empire."

Change of Management.—Yesterday at Vancouver Mr. J. Buntzen, who since his recent promotion to the position of managing director of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, has also been attending to the duties of general manager, formally turned over the general management to Mr. R. H. Sperling. This change is made in view of Mr. Buntzen's approaching departure for England about the middle of next month. Mr. Sperling, who was promoted from general superintendent to general manager at the same time Mr. Buntzen received his promotion, has been gradually getting into harness as far as his new duties are concerned. With the completion of the Coquitlam tunnel, and the inauguration of the new services on the Steveston and Kitsalano branches, which are to go into effect next Tuesday, the company's affairs will be in pretty good shape, and much of the worry which has been borne both by Mr. Buntzen and Mr. Sperling for months will be over.

Interesting Lawsuit.—The application of the defendant in Union Trust Company vs. McHugh to extend the time for the redemption of mortgage was heard on Tuesday at Vancouver in Chambers before Mr. Justice Morrison. The plaintiffs obtained an order some time ago for foreclosure proceedings. It appears that before the time fixed for redemption by the mortgagor, the mortgagees acting under powers contained in the mortgage have sold the land, consisting of hundreds of acres situated at Saanich, to Mr. F. B. Pemberton of Victoria, who in turn has resold to other parties. The mortgagor, McHugh, now alleges that he has a purchaser willing to buy the property at a price more than sufficient to pay the amount of the mortgage debt, and asks that the time be extended for redemption in order that action may be taken to set aside the sale made by the mortgagor. Judgment was reserved. Mr. W. M. Griffin appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. J. H. Senkler, K. C., for the defendant.

Municipal Business.—Amongst the variety of general municipal business to come before the council at tomorrow evening's meeting will be the matter of further consideration of plans for the improvement of the sewerage system of the city. The proposed new main starting at a point near Edmonton road will empty at a point near Foul Bay. The distance will be about three miles, and there will be a good fall to the sea. It is proposed to lay before the ratepayers a by-law authorizing the raising of $100,000. At tomorrow evening's meeting also Ald. Hanna will submit the by-law providing for the redividing of the city into wards of equal proportions according to assessment values. Amongst other by-laws to come up is one providing for an extension of the civic electric light power plant, and one calling for the raising of a loan of $30,000 for the building of a new school in Victoria West.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

Campbell's

ANNUAL SUMMER ....SALE....
COMMENCES
Monday, July 3

SPECIALS for the first week will be in the Mantle Dept., where we have marked down regardless of cost, all our stock of Costumes and Skirts. Now is a splendid opportunity to secure a nice Coat or Suit for the cool evenings.

10 Costumes.....	$5.00	10 Jackets.....	$5.00
6 Costumes.....	7.50	5 Jackets.....	7.50

Beautiful Cut Glass.
A few pieces of rich cut glass give a wonderful sparkle and brilliancy to the dinner table; while for wedding presents nothing is more highly appreciated than this fascinating ware.
We have just put in stock a new and beautiful assortment of FRUIT AND SALAD BOWLS, CELERY DISHES, VASES, BON-BON DISHES, WATER PITCHERS, and numerous other pieces, all of the richest cut, and the prices are remarkably low.
We ask you to inspect the same, as we are confident the quality and prices of our goods will commend them to you.
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Established 1862. Telephone 118

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TRUSCOTT MOTOR AND LAUNCHES
Awarded Highest Prizes at St. Louis Fair, and Will Be Used Exclusively at Portland Fair. Island Agents for
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AUTOS FOR HIRE DAY OR NIGHT.

Jelly! Jelly!
Sheriff's Jelly Powder, 3 for 25c
We are receiving Lagan Berries daily
THE WEST END GROCERY COMPANY
S. J. HEALD, Manager.

Give The Youngsters A Chance!
While you are giving them a good general education, don't neglect their music. Buy them a piano (not a tin pan! but a piano). Don't say
"Oh! any old piano is good enough to learn on." That is a serious mistake.
How do you expect the child to take an interest in music if you force it to practice on an old worn-out instrument, a torture to performer and listener alike, and the dispair of the teacher?
BUY THE BEST.
It's Cheaper in the End.
WE OFFER YOU THE WORLD-FAMOUS
Gerhard Heintzman Piano
At but very little more than is asked for very inferior instruments, and on terms that enable you to place the piano in your home at once and pay for it at your leisure.
REMEMBER There is but One "Best Piano Made in Canada"—the Unrivalled Gerhard Heintzman.
FLETCHER BROS.
SOLE AGENTS, VANCOUVER ISLAND.
HEADQUARTERS, 93 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Convention Postponed.—John Keen has made the announcement that the convention of the Provincial Mining Association called to meet at Vancouver on July 5 to meet the American Institute of Mining Engineers has been postponed. Owing to a change in their itinerary the American engineers will only spend a few hours in Vancouver, in place of three days. The convention has accordingly been postponed until after the next meeting of the executive in the fall, when a date will be fixed.

Try Dean & Hiscocks Marvelous Rheumatic Liniment. *

Isn't This So?—"As cheap as possible, but it must be strong" is generally the call in crockery for camp use. You will find it here and at prices that it won't pay you to take things from home. Weiler Bros. *

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Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
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The book of the day now, in paper covers, "The Masquerador," also in our lending library. Victoria Book and Stationery Co. *

Use telephone to Nanaimo

STATISTICS OF THE NEXT SALMON PACK

Pacific Packing Co. Official Estimates 450,000 Cases This Year.

Advance sheets of the Trade Register contain a review of the salmon situation, embracing a comparative statement of the pack during the past four years and the prospective pack this year, prepared by Samuel M. Irwin, auditor of the Pacific Packing & Navigation Company, as follows:

	Cases.
Total pack of cheap fish for 4 years	2,789,439
Shipped to Japan, "about"	389,439
Total domestic sales 4 years	2,400,000
Average per year	600,000
Prospective Pack for 1905.	
Alaska	190,000
British Columbia	35,000
Puget Sound	175,000
Columbia river	20,000
Outside rivers	30,000
Total	450,000
Annual consumption	600,00
Pack for year 1905	450,000
Shortage	150,000

"By referring to above tables, it will be seen that the total pack of pinks and chums for four years amounted to the grand total of 2,789,439 cases, out of which there were shipped in the neighborhood of 375,000 cases to Japan, or, in order to arrive at even figures, say there were shipped 389,439 cases, which will come pretty close to the actual number," says Mr. Irwin. "This would go to show that there was consumed in the domestic market for the past four years 2,400,000 cases, or an average of 600,000 cases per year. The prospective pack for the year 1905 will go to show the pack to be about 450,000 cases. It will certainly not be over this figure. Taking for granted, therefore, that there will be no demand from Japan, this would leave a shortage of 150,000 cases for the domestic market, which is taking more salmon each year. It is pretty certain, therefore, that the packers will not be in a hurry to sell their pack at a low price. We will venture to say that a year from now there will not be a case of cheap salmon to be bought on the Pacific coast, and as all the buyers will want to purchase cheap salmon in the summer of 1906 to replenish their stocks, the packers will no doubt keep their price up to the closing price of the pack of 1905. Thus it will be seen that there will be no cheap fish at any rate for two years."

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS.

Enthusiasm Grows With Their Journey Westward.

Saskatoon, N. W. T., June 30.—Another surprise awaiting the Washington correspondents on their arrival at Prince Albert. Notwithstanding the early hour, large deputations headed by Mayor Cowan and representing the town council and Board of Trade, surrounded the party just as they were sitting down to their morning meal on their car, and carried them to the steamer Alberta, on which an appetizing breakfast was served. After sailing up the Saskatchewan to the mouth of Shell river, during which inspection was made of the new $65,000 gold dredge, and down stream to Prince Albert, east, carriages were there for an hour's drive through the town and suburbs. A number of citizens accompanied the party to Rosthern, which town repeated the splendid welcome given the British journalists two years ago. Leading citizens met the party with carriages and the local band played the American and British national airs. There was a pleasant drive through the broad wheat fields, which indicated why this small place had eight grain elevators, and the party was entertained at a splendid lunch. Departure was made amidst cheers. Several of the Rosthern citizens accompanied the party to Saskatoon, at which point there was still another demonstration in honor of the guests, who were driven through the surrounding country and saw many more miles of wheat. Mayor Isbester delivered an address of welcome, the members of the party appropriately replied, and the local band played inspiring music. The party left at 5 o'clock and will remain over night in Regina and visit the experimental farm at Indianhead tomorrow. Speaking of the trip, Mr. N. O. Messinger, correspondent of the Star, Washington, said: "I am delighted beyond measure with my trip thus far. The country we have traversed is entrancingly beautiful and the climate at this season of the year is perfect. Canada is not a Dominion, it is an Empire and a glorious one. The future of this great Northwest cannot be gauged by the eye today. The growth has been phenomenal in the past fifteen years, and the next decade undoubtedly will witness expansion of the industries in increasing rate. I am impressed by the hospitality of the people, hospitality as unassuming as it is sincere. The small towns are clean, orderly and substantial. In the little hotels the cooking is remarkably good, and even on the frontier (the last West) one finds comfort and cleanliness.

TOO MUCH OPERATING.

The Medical Press.

There can be no question whatever that modern surgery saves an enormous number of lives that formerly would have been lost. Many serious internal conditions are now cured by the prompt use of the knife, where, in old days, there would have been nothing to do medically beyond rendering the passage into the hereafter as painless and easy as might be. In many abdominal and other internal conditions there is probably not half operation enough. Where the thing is overdone is in the hands of some specialists who, in many cases, charge exorbitant fees for operations, the necessity for which is not obvious. But the day of the non-operative surgeon is done. Dr. Ernst Sheweinliger, who has raised the cry of alarm against excessive operation, is one of the old conservative school, whose views belong to a prebacterial and preaseptic school of surgery. The average layman will act wisely, when it comes to a question of this kind, to place himself wholly in the hands of a medical practitioner of conscience and repute, and to abide by his decision.

SPORTING NEWS

LACROSSE.

Vancouver Was Easy.

Vancouver, July 1.—(Special)—It won't look good in print, but it's the score—12 to 0 in favor of Westminster in the lacrosse game with Vancouver today.

Ten thousand people, the second largest crowd on record, saw the usual dose administered to the home team by the invincible Westminsters.

It looked as if Westminster could have won with one arm tied behind them, for the Westminsters had most of the veterans in the field, and they played their old-time lacrosse. Vancouver, with four intermediates on the team and almost every old-timer off, outplayed the visitors individually, but could not have scored if the game had lasted all day.

The rooters shouted, "Oh! Oh! score a goal," "We are sick of it," "We want to go home."

It was no use. Vancouver by count made 41 shots on goal, and every one was blocked by the defence of the marvelous Grey in goal, who proved himself a second Cheney.

Westminster scored 11 times, with 20 shots on goal. Only half of the vast crowd stayed to the end, and expressions of genuine regret were heard on all sides that Vancouver, who turns out the biggest lacrosse crowds for her size in the world, can only support a third-rate team.

The story of the game is brief.

First quarter—Westminster, first in 7 minutes, second in 1 minute, third in 5 minutes.

Second quarter—Westminster, fourth in 3 minutes, fifth in 7 minutes.

Third quarter—Sixth in 5 minutes, seventh in 3 minutes, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth in 3, 7, 3, 4 and 5 minutes respectively. The game was rough, some of the players being always at the fence.

CRICKET.

Victoria Wins

Vancouver, July 1.—(Special—Victoria won from Vancouver in the cricket match today on time limit. It was agreed to play until 6:30, and at that hour Victoria was in the lead. The score was 125-88.

BASEBALL.

Bellingham Wins

Victoria took another tumble yesterday, when they lost two games to Bellingham. The morning contest was a fine exhibition of ball. Franklin, the new pitcher, who made his first appearance in this city, pitched a very good game, only allowing five scattered hits. His support was good, with the exception of the fifth innings, when Jacobs made the only trio of the game. Besides making less errors, the locals got more hits than Bellingham, but could not get them at the right time. Irby, the local centre fielder, had his batting day, landing four times out of five times at bat, making two doubles and two singles. Hitchinson on first played a very fine game, taking 18 chances without an error. Earle is playing good ball and is going after everything in sight, and in the morning game took five hard chances, without a miss. At the end of the ninth the game was even, and on the Bellingham going to bat, Mahon sent out a hard one past third, and eventually scored on a passed ball.

Bellingham 9, Victoria 3.

If the morning match was good, that in the afternoon was bad. Not that the team can be blamed, for outside of Galaski they played good ball. Although Galaski is only credited with one error, he made many dumb plays. In the entire game there was nothing of any importance, and all the ginger was taken out of the players by Galaski.

Vancouver Wins

Vancouver, July 1.—(Special)—The most sensational ball playing of the season took place here this morning, when Vancouver won from Everett by three to two in a twelve inning game. For ten innings Vancouver could not get the least little tap off Heltmuller, but made one run, Muller going to first because Heltmuller couldn't get his big body down to a bunt without sprawling on the ground. Muller came home on another error of Heltmuller's, who threw wide to second on Muller's steal. For Everett Hulen made a two bagger the first clatter out of the box, and got home on Marshall's wide throw to first. There were no runs made till the twelfth, when Raymond made a hit and worked around to third on Marshall's error, when Altman brought him home on a single. When Vancouver went to bat it looked hopeless, but McClosky walked; Smith got first on error number three of Heltmuller's, whose pitching was superb and whose fielding was bad, and Babbitt did a most unexpected stunt by making a single and bringing in Smith and McClosky and saving the bame. For Vancouver, Harmon struck out seven, walking two and there were nine hits made off him. For Everett, Heltmuller struck out nine and sent four to first on balls, and there were three hits off him only in the eleventh and twelfth, when his arm got tired. For Vancouver, four were left on bases; for Everett, four left on bases. Errors—Marshall for Vancouver three. Everett—Errors, Heltmuller, three; Ford, one.

Turned the Tables

Vancouver, July 1.—(Special)—Everett turned the tables on Vancouver in the afternoon ball game, shutting out Vancouver six to nothing. Belt pitched a star game for the Everett home team, getting but two hits off him.

Thomas was pitching good ball till the fifth inning, when he lost his nerve and everyone who came up hit him. There were five earned runs in that inning. Thomas steadied up but it was too late. In the seventh Everett made the other run. Vancouver did some sensational plays in fielding and put up a fine all around game. Thomas' funk in the fifth was the only weak spot.

Local Eagles Win

In the match at Ladysmith yesterday the local high fliers won from the Ladysmith by the score of 16 to 3. Robertson and Holness was the battery for the locals, and Fletcher and White for Ladysmith.

CHESS.

Match in Progress

Up to the time of going to press the chess match between Victoria and Vancouver had not been decided. Victoria won one and had two decided in their favor and one against, the two remaining tables being still under consideration, Victoria claiming two draws, while Vancouver claims them as wins.

THE TURF.

The Hastings Races

Vancouver, July 1.—(Special)—There were one thousand people at the Hastings race track today. The track was fast and the races went off without a hitch.

In the trot, Banford Boy won the fastest heat in 2:35½; Eldred won the five furlong dash.

In the Dominion Day handicap, mile and a quarter, Eldred was an easy winner in 2:16.

In the three-quarter mile dash, Mal Lowry was first; time 1:16.

In the consolation race, half mile, there were six starters, Gold Finder coming in first.

YACHTING.

Races at Vancouver

Vancouver, July 1.—(Special)—Yesterday's programme was repeated in the yacht races today. In the A class the Seattle yacht Grandylon won handily in a stiff breeze from the northeast.

In B class Adriane of Bellingham again defeated the crack Vancouver yacht Madaline in an exciting finish.

Empress Second of Seattle again won from Two Step by a very close markin, and the little Tillicum once more saved Vancouver from a complete shut out by winning from the Marietta of Victoria by about a minute.

Great interest was taken in the races, a fine breeze was blowing, and it was thought British Columbia yachts would show up better; but all races went to Puget Sound in which Sound yachts entered.

BRITISH SPORTING NEWS

ON NERVES.

June 2.

Few outside those who have taken an active part in sports and pastimes understand how much nerves enter into the game. Just now the subject is very much in order with the first test match and the big billiard contest in one's thoughts. Almost everyone has heard of stage fright, blue funk, etc. It must not be assumed that the athlete or actor who suffers from these ailments is lacking in personal courage. Quite the contrary; some of our most determined athletes have been noted for their extreme nervousness prior to a big event. When the time for action arrived, however, this passes away, as a rule. Possibly it is anxiousness more than nerves and some men are so much upset that thew cannot eat and hate to talk, while being as irritable as possible. The man who can enter into an important contest full of confidence and without turning a hair has a great advantage over the majority of his fellow-creatures. Such a man is John Roberts, and his match with H. W. Stevenson has been a wonderful example of how important a part nerve plays in such an event. Perhaps billiards above all games requires a man to have his nerves under perfect control. Writing before the finish of the match, one cannot determine how the superior coolness of Roberts affected the result. We do know, however, that the receiver of points was quite unable to do justice to himself on Thursday or Friday of last week. Stevenson has been averaging around 40 for each visit to the table during most of his matches this season, yet on the days named he could not show second class form.

Fair Play.

In explanation it is due to Stevenson to say his play has been upset by the want of good sportsmanship among some of the company present at Caxton Hall. A fair field and no favor is something that every principal expects to get, but Stevenson has not had it. That well-dressed individuals should be so lacking in common fairness as to jeer at a weak shot by Stevenson, is contrary to all ideas of British fair play. On the other hand, quite moderate efforts by Roberts have called forth unstinted applause. The one-sided, unfair attitude of a portion of the spectators has been the one discordant note in the match under notice, and is partly responsible for the failure of Stevenson to play up to form at times. The latest scores are Stevenson (rec. 2,000) 16,667; Roberts, 15,908.

GOING BACK.

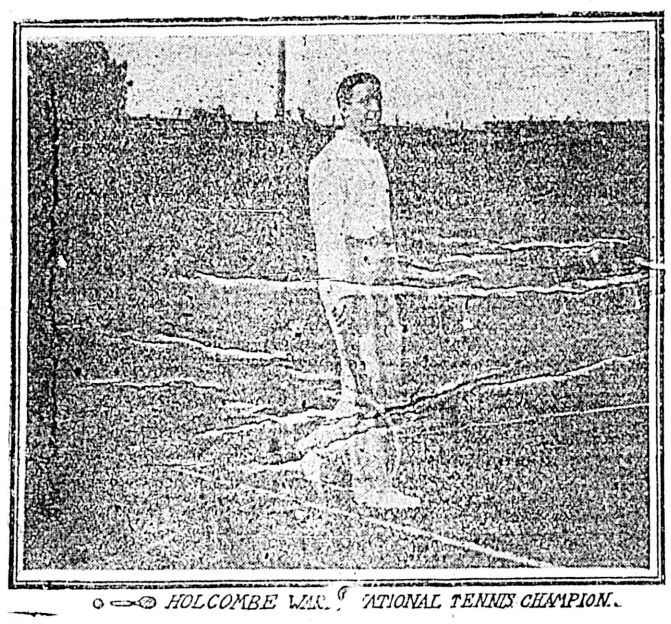
When old timers talk of Lillie Bridge running ground and its finish as such, it is quite common to hear the remark: "Oh, yes; that is where the riot was when George and Cummings had one of their matches. As this idea has somehow spread, perhaps it is as well to try and dispel it. It was not a George and Cummings match that led to the partial wrecking of the ground and burning of the grand stand. Harry Hutchings of Putney, and Harry Gent of Sheffield, were billed to run a match of 120 yards there, but one of the principals would not turn out. Naturally the spectators were enraged, with the result stated, which was the finish of the famous Brompton ground as a running track. George and Cummings had only just previously finished a series of matches, three of which were run at Lillie Bridge and some of the general public seem to have confused the runners.

A Good Man.

That S. Stevenson, of the Clydesdale Harriers, is right in the front rank among Scittish distance runners, he gave further proof on Saturday. He was in receipt of 80 yards start in four miles, from A. Aldridge, th English ten miles champion, and though the latter got on terms at three miles, Stevenson ran away again nearing home, winning by 25 yards. Aldridge is not running so well as he did in the ten miles championship, when he covered three miles in 15 minutes and went on. At Glasgow on Saturday, he could only manage 20 mins. 24 1-5 for 4 miles. On this form he will have no show against Shrubb in the championship though he may come round before then.

The London C. C.

There was nothing startling at the London A. C. first open meeting at the new Stamford Bridge on Saturday. J. W. Morton is evidently saving his energy for the 100 yards championship, as he did not assist the All England team in the one mile relay race, with the result that the London A. C. eight won easily. Morton ran well in the open 100 yards, being beaten a foot in the final, with the watch showing 10 secs. The writer was not at the meeting, but understands from an old athlete that it was a bit slow. Sports promoters in London fail to grasp the fact that spectators don't like waits between the events, or killing time while a jump is going on of which they know nothing until the result is put up on the board. Track and field events should be decided simultaneously (two sets of officials) and the spectators kept in touch with the jumps, etc., by the proper use of the megaphone.



HOLCOMBE WAR, NATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPION.

Good Training.

Some time since the writer pointed out that sprinting and quarter-mile running was capital training for middle distance runners. G. Butterfield of Darlington, is now trying this, and his latest win was in a 100 yards handicap, his start being 8 yards and his time 10 secs. All being well, this fine runner will make a good show at the championships in July.

CYCLING.

Sport of the highest class was seen at the "Sport and Play" gala, held at Birmingham on Saturday, when riders of the class of Meredith, Payne, Wills and Andrews turn out, the spectators can count on seeing keen racing. Ernest Payne, of Worcester, confirmed recent good form by defeating A. E. Wills and Bert Andrews in a pursuit race, distance a quarter of a mile, and he also scored in the Birmingham Centre one mile championship from J. T. Marnie of Birmingham, who made a plucky fight of it. Meredith was to the fore in the ten miles scratch, and this fine all-round rider ought to again make a bold show in the 100 kilometres world's championship.

SWIMMING.

Halbein, Burgess and Reid are all three marked down as certain to attempt the channel swim this season. Possibly others may join in and under the circumstances it might be as well if several of the swimmers agreed to attempt the task on the same day. An excursion steamer might then accompany the swimmers and give those interested a chance of seeing something of the plucky athletes. It would also allow of comparisons being made as the men would have to contend with the same conditions.

BOXING.

Memories of the past were recalled when Jem Mace and Tug Wilson stepped into the ring at Wonderland on Monday for an exhibition spar. They were given a hearty reception and showed wonderful agility for their years. Another "star" turn was that in which Pedlar Palmer and George Moore boxed a fifteen round draw.

ROWING.

Judging by the trial in which the Vesper Boat Club eight for Henley beat a Pennsylvania crew, the Americans ought to show up well in the race for the Grand.

Home oarsmen are interested in the arrangements for the big regatta to be held at New Westminster in connection with the Dominion Fair next September. Should Towns and Durnan win their respective matches with Steinsbury and Sullivan there will be no end of interest in a match between the Canadian and Australian. Canadian and United States scullers and crews have frequently added to the interest of the Henley regatta, so that it would only be returning the compliment if a Leander crew journeyed to Canada and took part in the race for amateur fours.

FAST SAILING.

Many yachtsmen were surprised at the early arrival of the first yacht in the ocean yacht race for the Kaiser's cup. This commenced on Wednesday, May 18th at 12:15 p. m., and the Atlantic, the winner, did the voyage from Sandy Hook to the Lizard, Cornwall, nearly 3,000 miles, in 12 days 4 hours, allowing for the difference between New York and Greenwich time. The Atlantic, owned by Mr. Wilson Marshall and sailed by Capt. Barr, of America Cup fame, is 185 feet over all, being one of six American boats that competed. The other five competitors were built in Britain, though only two of them hoisted the English flag, two representing American owners and the other a German syndicate. The performance of the Atlantic is a record one, supplanting in merit that of the American schooner Henrietta, which sailed the 3,106 miles between New York and Cowes in 13 days, 21 hours, 55 mins, in 1866. The Sappho, of the New York Yacht Club, also sailed from New York to Queenstown in 12 days, 9 hours, 34 mins., 50 secs, and the Vigilant from New York to Gourock, 3,000 miles, in 14 days 7 hours. From this it may be gathered that Americans can build yachts to beat us in long sea voyages as well as in short distances for the America's Cup. One consolation we have is that Capt. Barr is a Britisher.

THE TURF.

A promising career was cut short by the fatal accident to Evans in the Juvenile Plate at Epsom, on Wednesday. He was one of Sam Loate's apprentices, and looked like making a name for himself. His mount fell, and pitching on his head, the jockey was killed almost instantly.

The death of Baron A. de Rothschild must also be announced. Of late years he has raced only in France, but he once nearly won the English Derby with Le Nord, which finished second to Sainfoin in 1890.

New Records.

Cicero, 2 mins. 39 3-5 secs., on Wednesday, constitutes a new record for the Derby, wiping out the 2 mins. 40 4-5 secs by Volodyovsky in 1901. Lord Rosebery was a bit lucky to win his third Derby. While Jardy did not suffer to any great extent from the epidemic of coughing which played havoc with M. Blanc's stable, the colt was affected to some extent. He was certainly coughing when he arrived at Epsom, so that to run Cicero to three-quarters of a length was highly creditable. It is to be hoped we shall see Jardy, Cicero and Veda measure their pace in the St. Leger, when a great struggle should ensue.

That the Epsom course is very fast now was further illustrated by the performance of Pretty Polly in the Coronation Cup, over the Derby course, one mile and a half. The filly carried 9 st. (126 lbs.) and reached the seat of judgment in 2 mins. 33 4-5 secs. This has only been beaten once, viz: at Monmouth Park—a fast dirt track—in 1892, when Lamplighter, an American 3-year-old, carried 109 lbs. and ran the one mile and a half in 2 mins 32 3-4 secs. Pretty Polly is certainly a wonder and she beat Zinfandel and Cauis each carrying 9 st. 6 lbs., in a common canter at the finish.

The Oaks.

Robinson the Foxhill trainer received some satisfaction for Vedas going wrong by the victory of Cherry Lass in the Oaks. The daughter of Isinglass accomplished a wonderful performance by running the 1 1-2 miles in 2 mins. 38 secs. beating the record of Cicero in the Derby.

CRICKET.

Lancashire met with their first defeat of the season when opposed to the Australians. C. Hill played a grand innings of 149 for the winners and McLeod's 5 wickets for 16 runs was another big factor in the victory. This result, on the eve of the test match, made many people think England would go under, particularly as Hirst was on the injured list, and Haigh was not chosen. C. B. Fry picked to play, was another who had to stand down through injury. The match was full of changes. On the opening day Laver and Colter played havoc with the English batsmen, only Tyldesley, Lilley, Bosanquet and Rhodes shaping confidently. The Australians easily looked like passing the English score (196) until Jackson got three wickets in one over. This was the turning point of the game and the visitors only exceeded the home score by 25 runs. The home side seized their chance and at the close of play, on the second day, claimed 313 for 5 wickets. MacLaren made 140 of these; his best score in a test match. Jackson and Rhodes carried the score to 426 on Wednesday without further loss, when the innings was declared closed, and then Bosanquet completed the good work by taking 8 wickets for 107 runs. Trumper had to retire during the first innings, having hurt his back, and took no further part in the match. But for this, the game might have been drawn, as ten minutes after the finish, rain came on. Praise is due the Australians for their sportsmanlke conduct in not appealing on the question of bad light near the end, as they might reasonably have done.

Fine Performances.

Several remarkable performances have been accomplished since writing last. B. J. T. Bosanquet made two separate centuries—103 and 100 not out, during the Middlesex v. Sussex match, and also secured 11 wickets for 128 runs. Arnold also bowled splendidly for Worcester v. Oxford, securing 9 wickets for 61 runs. Even better was the performance of Haigh, in the Yorkshire v. Worcester match, he taking 12 wickets for 95 runs.

MOTORING.

As a result of the trials in the Isle of Man, England will be represented in the Gordon Bennett Cup race by C. Earp, 85 h.p. Napier; C. Bianchi, 96 h. p.; Wolseley and the Hon. C. S. Rolls, 96 h. p., Wolseley, who finished as written

CRICKET.

June 9.

To C. B. Fry belongs the honor of being the first man to make 1,000 runs this season. But for his accident, it is quite possible he might have done so during May. He brought his total to four figures by hitting up 233 against Notts this week, and it is almost a certainty he will be one of the eleven selected for the second test match.

Somersetshire is known as the team of surprises and its representatives lived up to the reputation during the match against Gloucestershire. After being compelled to follow on the second innings produced a good score, Braund making 130, leading Gloucestershire to get 147 to win. So well did Lewis (6 for 42) and Cranfield (2 for 6) bowl, however, that the innings closed for 78, leaving Somerset victorious.

Hobbs (102) and Hayes (105) laid the foundation of a good score for Surrey against Essex at the Oval, and Lees taking 6 wickets for 45 runs also rendered great service. Hayward 91 (not out), and Lord Dalmeny (65), finished the good work by making the majority of the 212 runs in 2 hours 50 minutes, winning Surrey's fifth county match with a few minutes to spare.

Lanchashire had a new experience in the match against Warwickshire. Thanks to J. F. Byrne (223) and Kinnear (158) the Midlands were able to declare with the score 518 for 8. The champions were forced to play for a draw, and managed to save the game.

Capt. Greig has only recently returned from India, but his three years absence from first class cricket appears to have done him no harm, for he made two separate centuries (115 and 130) for Hants v. Worsectershire. With E. M. Sprot (141) and G. N. Foster (152) also in form, the totals were big — a draw resulting.

David Denton is now batting well, and his innings of 102, coupled with splendid bowling by Haigh and Myers, enabled Yorkshire to beat Middlesex in the match at Lords.

The Australians.

The great feature of the match between the Australians and Cambridge University was the bowling of McLeod. A draw appeared likely, with an hour and a quarter for play, and six wickets to fall. McLeod however, scored 5 wickets for 13 runs and the end was soon.

Great interest centred in the return match of the Australians with Yorkshire, at Bradford. The Hon. F. S. Jackson did not turn out with the "Tykes," who put together 324. Rhodes 70 and Denton 52. The visitors then lost 3 wickets for 1 run and a bye, and half the side was out for 20. Armstrong and Noble, however, each profited by a "lift" and making 44 and 75 respectively, helped raise the total to 208. Ringrose bowled very well, securing 9 wickets for 76 runs. Denton made 153 (not out) in the second innings of Yorkshire (the highest score of the season against the visitors) and the closure was applied with 226 up for 44 wickets. Noble (54) not out, and Armstrong (43) not out, saved the situation for the colonials, playing out time after four wickets had fallen for 96 runs.

Some Fgures.

Yorkshire, Lancashire and Surrey are unbeaten in county championship games—claiming a percentage of 100. C. B. Fry has an average of 106.00 to date, and with Denton has made four centuries this season. The bowling table is headed by F. Laver (Australia) who at the end of last week claimed 54 wickets at a cost of 12.79 runs each.

SHRUBB AND DUFFY.

Alfred Shrubb and A. F. Duffey arrived at Tilbury from Australia per the Ophir, on Saturday. Both athletes speak highly of their treatment while on tour of Australia and New Zealand, and report that there are some real good athletes "down under." In spite of the change of climate, long journeys, etc., Shrubb did remarkably well. Only once was he beaten on level terms, viz: when H. Burk defeated him for the one mile championship of New Zealand in 4 mins. 27 1-5 secs. Shrubb was not himself at the time, but when he recovered he sliced 5 2-5 secs. off the record, as Burk declined a match. The voyage home has done both Shrubb and Duffey a lot of good, and they should strip fit and well for the championships in July. Shrubb, of course, was interested to hear of the fine performances of A. Aldridge in the cross country and ten miles flat championship. There was a confident smile on the Horsham man's face, however, when he expressed himself agreeable to trying conclusions with Aldridge in a match race.

NORTHERN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Three Northern Counties championships were decided last Saturday, in which "class" was well represented. At Darlington A. E. Kennedy, that smart sprinter from Rutherford College, showed what a good runner he is by annexing the 100 and 220 yards races in 10 1-5 and 22 3-5 secs respectively. At Liverpool an ex-A. A. A. four miles champion in J. T. Rimmer, was among the filed that contested the Northern Counties four miles championship. The Liverpool policeman is not what he was, however, and failed to trouble the winner—J. Roberts of Sefton. Roberts it was who won the two miles level race at the Salford Harriers meeting at Easter, and he is a good man. On Saturday he outfinished C. J. Straw in 20 mins 44 3-5 secs. The time does not convey a true line of the merit of the performance. Having run on the ups and downs of the Stanley track, the writer is inclined to say that quite 20 secs. may be deducted from Roberts' time.

Further North.

To go still further north, the most interesting feature of the Edinburgh Harriers sports was the 1,000 yards match race between J. McGough, champion of Scotland, and G. Butterfield, of Darlington. The race recalled to mind the trials of speed, stamina and pluck between Hugh Welsh and the late A. E. Tysae, both in their time one-mile champions of England. To return to McGough and Butterfield, they finished as written in last year's one-mile championship, with Shrubb in front of both. Readers of these notes will recollect that the writer has pointed out that sprinting and quarter mile running is splendid work for milers. Butterfield has been trying of late with the result that he was able to outfinish his rival in the match under notice—verb sap.

A Famous Meeting.

The Civil Service sports enjoys the distinction of being considered one of the most famous athletic meetings held in the metropolis. The mile (with a special limit) has produced many remarkable performances. In the early eighties W. G. George (after being up all night) started from scratch with the idea of running two laps. He was leading at 1,300 yards, created a record of 3 mins. 8 1-4 secs, for three-quarters and struggled home in 4 mins. 19 3-5 secs, then an amateur record. A year later "Billy" Snook started from scratch, looked well out of it with a lap to go, but put in a sensational last quarter and won in 4 mins. 20 secs. No such cracks competed on Saturday, but some interesting racing was seen. E. H. Montague got the better of L. G. de B. Reed in the level quarter, and his time (51 4-5 secs.) was not bad. A remarkable athlete turned out in the two miles walking handicap. This was the veteran C. M. Callow, who, though 69 years of age, strode out in capital form and qualified for third prize — walking about 1 mile 980 yards in 15 mins. 19 secs.

OTHER SPORTS.

A feature of the London Fire Brigade sports last Saturday was the one mile relay race, teams of four with one man running a "half," two a furlong each and another going a "quarter." Some good men represented the South London Harriers and the Birchfield Harriers, one being an ex-half mile champion, while the British amateur one mile record holder turned out for the Highgate team. The struggle was between the first two named clubs, with the Londoners claiming the advantage at each stage.

THE TURF.

After the stress and excitement of Derby week there comes a brief lull. For the moment sportsmen are discussing the possibilities of a great St. Leger. Certainly the excitement will be high of Cicero, Jardy and Vedas come together. Another that must not be forgotten is Cherry Lass, winner of the Oaks in record time. Bearing in mind that fillies are at their best during the autumn, the writer will be in no way surprised should the "lady" mentioned prove the winner.

Winning Sires.

At the close of racing last week Cyllene stood at the head of winning sires with a total of £11,119. Mr. W. Hall Walker tops the list of winning owners with £9,152 to his credit, and Robinson is far in front of the other trainers—animals in the famous Manton stable having won £16,986 thus far this season. As to jockeys, E. Wheatley (an apprentice) claims 47 wins and a percentage of 27.01, leading from such an artist as D. Maher—32 wins—percentage 23.88.

In France.

Racing across the channel claims a lot of attention this week. Owing to an accident, Llangibby will not represent England in the Grand Prix on Sunday, nor is Signorino going over. England was represented by Wolf's Folly in the French Grand National, worth £5,000, at Anteuil, but failed to get a place. M. Ruddick's Canard (ridden by the English jockey P. Woodland) taking the spoils. English horses did better in the Grand Hurdle race of 2,000 sovs., on Wednesday. Mr. G. A. Prentice's Karakoul and Mr. McKinlay St. Hubert, were both carrying top weight (11 st.) yet finished first and third respectively.

CYCLING.

The good riding of F. S. Wills in the inter-polytechnic sports at Paddington on Saturday had much to do with the challenge shield going to the Regent Street Polytechnic. That Dan Flynn, of the Pollokshaws C. C., is in the very front rank of amateur cyclists, he gave further proof at the Scottish championship on Saturday. He easily retained his titles in the "quarter" and one mile races, and might have done ditto in the 25 miles event, but for an accident. At about half distance he fell and by the time he mounted another machine, was a lap behind. The riders, however, waited for him, but Flynn just failed to beat Jas. Haig, Jr., of Hawick at the finish, due, no doubt, to the low gearing of the machine Flynn was riding.

To turn to professionals, Frank Kramer secured further laurels at Raubaix on Sunday by gaining three straight victories over W. Baden and C. Plard, two of the best known continental riders. The American also won the one mile handicap from scratch, in the splendid time of 1 min. 58 secs.

BILLIARDS.

The great match between John Roberts and H. W. Stevenson is over and the younger player has won, though the veteran claims the chief honors. During the match he scored 16,480, and averaged 29.6 for each visit to the table, as against 16,000 and an average of 28.6 by the receiver of the points. To Stevenson belongs the honor of the two best breaks, 406 and 350, singularly enough on the first and last days of the match. A section of the spectators were very one-sided during the first week, and this probably accounted for Stevenson failing to do himself justice. The match was full of startling changes, and few could have anticipated that after Roberts had overcome the 2,000 points handicap and assumed the lead on the eighth day, that he would finally be beaten by 1,520 points. What he gained at all, surprised the writer, who fancies Stevenson will win easily, should they meet on level terms next season—as is the wish of the younger player.

IN GENERAL.

The Eton College Bumping races ended in Evans' crew finishing up at the head of the river.

G. M. Simond beat H. Pollard in the final of the Middlesex lawn tennis championship by two sets to one. Other important events in the lawn tennis world were the victories of Oxford and Cambridge men over the All England Club and North Kensington Club respectively by 5 matches to 4 and 6 matches to 3.

Premier prize in the championship class at the annual show of polo ponies at Hurlington went to Mr. W. McCreery's chestnut gelding Daly.

At Rockhampton on Saturday, Moreton beat the Royal Horse Guards polo team by 9 goals to 7, while the 21st Lancers and a Rockhampton team played a draw.

S. C. M. W. Elliot, 2nd Life Guards, won the Army and Navy bayonet fighting championship at the Royal Military tournament with the 20th Middlesex volunteers filling second and third places. All the places in the lemon-cutting championship went to volunteers or yeomen, while S. S. M. W. Keen Bucky, I. Y., gained third place in the sword v. sword championship—won by C. S. M. E. H. Walker, A. G staff.

Weidman of Dover, is training with a view of making another attempt to swim from Dover to Calais

Cambridge University got the better of the Hornsey S. C. in the swimming races last Saturday by 4 events to 3, but lost the polo match.

The Oxford University trial swimming races ended in H. Inglis-Hall winning the 280 yards event, while A. S. Roe, the Rugby threequarter, accounted for the Freshmen's race.

Besides the Vesper B. C. form Philadelphia, the Berlin Rowing Club, the Ghent R. C. and the Mayence and Strassburg clubs of Germany will be represented at Henley regatta.

Messrs. Dunlop and Brooks, two of Australia's representatives for the International Cup, showed fine form at the Kent Lawn Tennis Championship meeting yesterday. The latter scored over W. V. Eaves by 2 sets to 0 in the third round.

Tod Sloan has made another appeal to the English Jockey Club to be allowed to resume riding.

Rain has greatly curtailed cricket this week and many matches have been abandoned.

Rhodes took six wickets for 16 runs in the Yorkshire v. Cambridge University match which commenced yesterday.

Tom Burrows means to make still another attack on his world's continuous club swinging record.

The Herne Hill Bowling Club holds the Charles Wood Australian Challenge Cup at present, and will have to defend the trophy against many challengers, on July 17th.

Bowlers are hoping that it will be possible to send a team to Canada in response to the invitation from the Dominion.

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Northern Pacific Officials Here

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Came West on Tour of Inspection and Continued Trip Here for Pleasure.

Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, who left St. Paul on June 11 with a party of officials and others on a tour of inspection of the company's service in the West, arrived by the steamer Whatcom from the Sound yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Elliott and their three children and governess, Mrs. D. A. January and Mrs. John T. Davis, mother and sister of Mrs. Elliott; Mr. and Mrs. B. McK. Jones and Miss Mary Lionberger, all of St. Louis; H. J. Horn, general manager of the Northern Pacific railway; W. H. Gemmell, general manager of the Minnesota & International Railway Company, a subsidiary line of the Northern Pacific; Third Vice President C. M. Levy, and A. D. Charlton, assistant general passenger agent of Portland.

The party came west in the private cars Yellowstone, Mayflower, Glacier and Minnewaska. On arrival at Victoria they were met by hacks and, escorted by Mr. C. E. Lang, local agent of the company, drove to points of interest in and about the city. Returning, supper was served at the Driard, at which Mr. Elliott entertained the members of the party. After visiting Victoria, whence the party came from Tacoma, President Elliott and his party will return east via Vancouver.

Although the visit to Victoria was for pleasure, the Northern Pacific president having heard so much of the scenic beauties of the British Columbia capital, the trip west has been for the purpose of observation and work.

All of the officials are fully equipped for carrying on their work while on the trip, a retinue of clerks and stenographers having been brought along. The special train on which the party is traveling is its hotel. On the way out a side trip was made into Yellowstone park, and the trip has been greatly enjoyed, especially by the women of the party, none of whom had ever before visited the Pacific Northwest.

In an interview at Tacoma, President Elliott said:

"The company has made an especial effort to attract travel to the West this year, and has done much advertising of the park, the Lewis and Clark exposition, Puget Sound and Alaska, and has made exceedingly low rates with the hope that a large number of people will come to the coast and see the advantages here. There is little if any increase in passenger earnings because the rates are so low, although more trains are being run and more people are traveling. But the company hopes that the results in 1906 and succeeding years will justify its efforts in attracting people to this part of the country.

"The volume of the company's freight business is good, but here, again, the rates are very low, so that the most careful economies are necessary in order to handle the growing commerce of the country with safety and despatch and provide for needed improvements. In fact, the average rate per ton per mile on the Northern Pacific is lower than on any of the great transcontinental roads.

"The company is doing a large amount of work in tracks, bridges and safety appliances, and has added this year 2,500 box cars and 500 large open coal cars to its equipment; also 62 modern engines, and hopes to be able to furnish adequate facilities for the lumber, grain and other products of this Western section."

Speaking of the report that the Northern Pacific contemplated electrifying a number of its branch lines in western Washington, President Elliott said the matter had not yet been decided.

"Nothing definite can be said about electrifying any of the company's lines," said President Elliott. "A careful examination and expert report has been made on the subject in a number of places in Washington, and it is possible the company will, in time, take some steps in that direction."

In reply to a question as to whether the Northern Pacific contemplated any construction in addition to the proposed Lewiston-Grangeville line in Idaho, President Elliott said no other lines would be constructed this year. The location of the Lewiston line, he says, has not yet been decided upon.

"That is a difficult country in which to build railroads," he said, "and we are having considerable trouble in locating a line. We still have surveying parties in the field, and when all the reports are in one of the several routes surveyed will be decided upon."

Players and The Play

Manager Jamieson announces the appearance at this theatre this week of the wonderful Haji T. Ben Mohamed Arabs, in an act that merits special notice. It begins with an Oriental pantomine, in which the sleeping camp is attacked by a rival chief and the child stolen. This is very weird and beautiful. Then next follows the basket trick, very much like the trick of the Hindoos. After that is some of the best gun spinning in the world. Then heavy dumbbell exercises, which show a marvel of strength. The most important is the dance of the Dervish by Cheriff, the old prince, 73 years old, who danced this dance for two hours and twenty-seven minutes at the World's Fair at Chicago, winning $1,500

MISS NORMA THORNTON
At Grand Theatre This Week.

and a gold medal as the greatest of all the world over all competitors. The Vancouver Province says of them: "Among the many aggregations of Arab performers that have visited the city, the Sheik Hadji troupe stands out prominent both for the whirlwind gait with which their members accomplish their work and the ease and grace with which the feats are executed. Their turn drew unstinted applause, and is alone worth the price of admission."

But this is not the only attraction that the Grand has to offer this week. Eddie Ernie, who claims to be the champion monopede equilibrist, acrobat and dancer, does with one leg and a crutch what most men can do with two. Fred Hayden, the Paderewski of the concertina, demonstrates the possibilities of that generally despised instrument in a way that will surprise most people, and Bingham and Thornton, in a comedy sketch, "She's after a Husband," which is a travesty from Weber and Field's "Hoity Toity," are the main features of a particularly strong bill, which is completed by the illustrated song sung by Frederick Roberts entitled "When My Golden Hair is Turned to Silver Grey," and the moving pictures showing "Babies in carriages, and fire drill," "Holland's submarine boat," and "Tommy gets a pull on Grandpa."

* * *

The Fisher Company.

The coming week at the Redmond theatre is being looked forward to as the banner engagement of that popular play house, as Mr. Redmond, after great care in selecting a company, has finally engaged the charming Miss Marguerite Fisher and her very capable company of players for an eight weeks' engagement. From press and public in other cities where Miss Fisher has been playing, comes great praise for the great work of this charming young lady. It is said that the costumes worn by Miss Fisher in her opening bill of "Mother and Son" are a work of art.

Great care has been shown in the selection of the opening bill. It is a modern French drama in four acts, with lots of good, clean specialties between the acts.

Miss Fisher has spared no expense in surrounding herself with a very capable company, and each member has a part suited to his or her style of work. It is the aim of this excellent company to give the theatre-going public the very best attractions to be had, with two shows a week, as has been the custom of the Redmond theatre in the past. A good house is assured the company on Monday night as the sale of seats has been very large since the sale opened. Box office opens at 10.30 a.m. daily.

Capt. Irving's Mining Plans

Pushing Victorian Is Busy With Work on the Arctic Chief Property.

White Horse People to Show the Visiting American Engineers the Country.

Captain John Irving has arrived from Victoria to visit the copper property, notably the Arctic Chief mine, owned by himself and William Clark, says the White Horse Star of June 21st. Captain Irving will return to Seattle at once where he will meet the representative of a Boston syndicate and together they will return to this place, arriving here with the members of the Institute of American Engineers, slated to reach White Horse July 10th. If, on arriving here and inspecting the property, it is found to be as represented by Captain Irving, work on it will begin at once. Of the latter the owners are highly confident for the reason that Captain John visited Boston and conferred with the capitalists last winter and he says he did not picture the property nearly so good as the expert will find it on his arrival.

Another party of capitalists will have a man here early in July to look at the Copper King property owned by W. C. Grainger and Whitney & Pedlar and as this property is known to be all and more than ever represented, work will also be a realty long before the summer is over.

It is proposed to have the visiting engineers stop over here one or two days, arrangements to that effect now being under way by the business men of White Horse and by the railroad officials. Teams will be provided and all the quartz properties in this locality will be visited.

The prospects for future activity in quartz mining circles in this immediate locality were never so bright as at present.

That a very rich strike has been made by J. H. Conrad and G. A. Singer on the Petty group of claims which they are operating on Windy Arm, twelve miles from Cariboo, has been known for some time. The property prospected well last summer and the summer before. This year, operating under a bond Mr. Conrad and Mr. Singer have been developing the property with a large force of men. Their efforts have been rewarded beyond their fondest hopes. The information that a very rich strike has been made came to Skagway some time ago in a telegram from Mr. Conrad to J. P. Rogers, in which it was stated that two very large and very rich veins had been uncovered. The values in the property are in silver.

S. C. Elkington, representing the Hudson's Bay company, arrived on the White Horse from Dawson. He lately visited nearly all the creeks in that country, and says that until rain comes the mining industry is practically at a standstill, all the big plants having shut down for lack of water. He says the country generally looks well, and with sufficient water to carry on the work of sluicing, the present year would be one of great prosperity.

Local News.

Recital at St. John's.—An excellent and most attractive programme has been arranged for the organ recital to be held at St. John's church on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock. The organ will be presided over by Mr. G. Jennings Burnett, assisted by the following: Miss W. Lugrin, Miss Todd, Miss Nellie Todd, Mrs. Jay, Mrs. Lawson, Mr. Gideon Hicks, Mr. George Hicks, Mr. Petch, Mr. C. Petch and the choir of St. John's.

The Angeles Railroad.—W. Wayne Bevin, president of the British America Finance Company, is visiting Port Angeles to look into the status of the railroad proposition as far as his company is concerned. The company of which he is the head was capitalizing the Port Angeles & Eastern railroad when the project was promulgated. When at Seattle Mr. Bevin said the relationship between himself and some of the Port Angeles promoters has been a bit strained, but conditions may be adjusted.

No Change Yet.—Although yesterday was the day arranged for the taking over of the Esquimalt defences by Canada from the Imperial authorities, no orders in that connection were received by Lieut.-Col. English, R. E., commanding the garrison forces, or by Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D. O. C., commanding the militia forces of this district. Yesterday for the first time in history a salute was fired from Macaulay point in honor of Canada's natal day. Hitherto this has not been a saluting station, hence all such honors have been paid by the navy, except when by request the other branch of the service has been asked to officiate.

Cupid's Success.—A wedding event unique in the annals of matrimonial affairs in this city—and rare on the continent, for that matter—occurred at the Dominion hotel yesterday evening, when L. B. Morris, of Deadwood, South Dakota, was reunited in marriage to a divorced wife after a separation lasting 17 years, during which period neither saw the other. The couple have grandchildren and the latter considered it the proper thing to bring about a reconciliation. Mrs. Morris was a resident of Seattle, and Mr. Morris being communicated with he came west and found the party, who came on to Victoria, with the result recorded above. The wedding was private.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 36

Tells of Church Work in Victoria

Pretty Narrative of Meeting Here of International United Clericus.

Victoria's Attractions Commented Upon in a Flattering Fashion.

The Church Times (England) in its issue of June 16, has the following article from a special correspondent:

"The International United Clericus has just met in Victoria, B. C., and on this Victoria Day it will be appropriate to give some account of it to your readers. The idea of this annual gathering originated some six or seven years ago among the clergy of the Pacific Coast, including the Canadian dioceses of Columbia and New Westminster and the adjoining American dioceses of Olympia, Spokane and Oregon. The meetings have been held annually at a different city each year, sometimes on American, sometimes on British soil—Victoria, Portland, Vancouver, Seattle, and this year back to Victoria again. The results have been of the happiest kind, the mutual interchange of hospitality and views between the bishops and priests of the two nations being most helpful and harmonious. So far as the present writer knows, this is a unique example of such international church gatherings, and perhaps only possible in the wide, free atmosphere of the Far Western cities of the Pacific slope.

"Let me, then, carry you, Mr. Editor, from your office in Portugal street, in the heart of London, on this breezy excursion to

The Furthest Seaport

of the Western continent. You have sped through the magnificent scenery of the fourfold chain of the great mountain barrier, the Rockies, the Selkirks, the Gold Range the Coast Range, and towards noon of the following day emerge on to the level of fertile lands which gird the wide waters of the Fraser river. In a couple of hours more the train is circling the shore of the fine inlet which was so happily chosen as the site of the terminus of the great international highway. It is one of the noblest harbors in the world, and as the panting engine draws up at the station, and the wheels of the cars, which have been turning for three thousand miles from Montreal, stand still at last, the passengers see one of the Empress liners lying at the quay ready to sail for Japan and China, an almost equally good boat recently arrived from Australia and Hawaii, and many other steamers and sailing craft. You must assuredly spend a Sunday in Vancouver, where at St. James' church, the old parish church of the city, you will find a glorious Catholic service with hearty congregational music. The rector of St. James,' the Rev. H. Fiennes-Clinton, is

The Ecclesiastical Father

of Vancouver, though still a relatively young man. He was appointed some nineteen years ago to the mission of Granville, as it was then called. A disastrous fire swept the town, the church was burnt and a large part of the frontier village, but Mr. Clinton stuck to his post, rebuilt the church, and saw the little town gradually recover itself. Then it was selected as the terminal point of the Canadian Pacific railway, and in a few years it has grown into a fine city of 40,000 or more, with fine business blocks, hotels, electric cars, and is now divided into several parishes.

"The other principal church, Christ church, is a good, large stone building, in an excellently central site, towards the West End. It is worked on decided evangelical lines, with even evening communions; but its rector, the Rev. C. C. Owen, is a thoroughly spirtually-minded, earnest man, and is doing a good work among the members of his large and wealthy congregation. Other churches are St. Paul's, Holy Trinity and St. Michael's (the latter also on disdinctively evangelical lines), and a new mission in Eastern Vancouver.

"We will now go on board the large and swift C. P. R. boat,

The Princess Victoria,

and, after five hours of a delightful steam across the Straits, enter the harbor of the old city of Victoria. It is a curious fact that the further west you get, that is the more remote from England, the more English does the Dominion become! British Columbia, the Pacific province, is the only one in Canada in which the Anglican church is the leading denomination in point of numbers, while its clergy are almost wholly Englishmen by birth and education. English ways and customs prevail to a remarkable extent even to the point that the English rule of the road of keeping to the left, both for riding, driving, and even street cars, is observed. In all other parts of Canada, as in the United States, it is, as in France, the practice to keep to the right. Victoria, on Vancouver Island, is a relatively old city, and existed as a naval and military station and as a commercial centre long before any transcontinental railway was dreamt of, and while the Northwest was still regarded as an uninhabitable wilderness. Accordingly Victoria is today a city of charming residences and cultivated people, looking to England as "home," and with its churches served almost exclusively by English-born clergy. It is this

Old Country Air

about Victoria which makes it such a favorite resort of our American cousins. To land from a steamer for the first time on British soil, to see on all sides the Union Jack, to be welcomed by an English bishop whom they always love to speak of as a "lord bishop" (as if he were of a different species from an ordinary bishop) gives to Americans all the pleasure that Englishmen experience in a first visit to France or Germany.

"The conference opened with evensong at the cathedral, a good sized frame building on a noble site worthy of a better edifice. The clergy of both nationalities were present in large numbers, and Bishop Perrins welcomed them with an excellent address. The clericus lasted for the three following days, each day opening with a celebration of holy eucharist at 8, breakfast provided by one of the church congregations, matins at 10, and papers with discussions from 10:30 to 12:30. The afternoons of Wednesday and Thursday were taken up by a

Charming Garden Party

at Bishopsclose, and an excursion up the Gorge, and the evenings with meetings. The subjects dealt with were "Music in the Church," "Preparation for Confirmation," "The Holy Spirit in the Church," "The Provincial System," "The New Psychology," and the place of the "Holy Eucharist in the Services of the Church." The most original and valuable paper was that of the Rev. H. H. Clapham of Tacoma on the "New Psychology," in which he showed the immense influence that books like Hudson's, James' and Myers,' are having among the laity, especially in the United States, and how incumbent it is upon the clergy to endeavor to keep abreast of these modern lines of thought even at the cost of hard study, so as to be able to lead and guide them into orthodox channels. Canon Beanlands of Victoria and Mr. Llwyd of Seattle followed him with thoughtful and valuable speeches.

"Too much praise cannot be given to the people and clergy of Victoria for their kind hospitality, while the Rev. E. Miller, rector of St. Barnabas', Victoria, who has continuously acted as secretary, deserves the gratitude of the clericus for his hard work and excellent arrangements. On the Friday evening there was a closing service at the cathedral, and bishops and clergy retired by their respective boats to Vancouver and Seattle."

THISTLE FOR PORTLAND.

Mr. James Dunsmuir and Party Leave to Visit Lewis and Clark Fair.

Steamer Thistle, recently overhauled and made ready for service as the steam yacht of Mr. James Dunsmuir, left yesterday morning for Portland, with Mr. James Dunsmuir, Mrs. Dunsmuir and family and several guests on board. Mr. Dunsmuir and party are bound to the Lewis and Clarke fair, being held at Portland.

Capt. Rex Thompson, one time head of the Thompson Steamship Co., which owned the steamer Whatcom and other vessels, on Friday purchased the steamer Perdita with the good will of her owners on the Hood's canal service, paying $25,000 for the vessel.

Steamer Umatilla arrived at the ocean dock at an early hour this morning from San Francisco. Steamer City of Puebla will sail for the Golden Gate to-night.

MISS MARGARITA FISCHER
Who Opens at the Redmond Tomorrow Evening.

Closing Exercises.—A large and thoroughly appreciative audience was entertained on Friday afternoon at Gainsborough school with a charming programme very pleasingly carried out by the pupils, reflecting much credit on Mr. Marsh, the principal, the recitations by the boys being especially well given. The singing and music under the supervision of Mrs. Norton were exceedingly well chosen and drew forth well merited applause, as also the violin solo, under the direction of Mr. Talbot. The concert was opened by Mrs. Norton with a prelude by Chopin, most artistically rendered.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Whatcom from Seattle: A Brown, M C Stewart, D E Blair, R B McKenzie, Mrs. J W Edwards, A Koch, W Winterboro, N H Fisher, Mrs Liaton, H E Smith and wife, S Payne, Mrs Harris, Miss Love, A Moore, Miss Frontagan, Mrs F Hall, Mrs J Davis, Mrs January, A S Turner, H T Whitmore, H L Whitman jr, R M McJones and wife, Mrs Archwood, Miss Elliott, P C Muller, R E Biglow and wife, H T Mills, Mrs Mills, Mrs Tazzert, A Tazzert, N Ebberby, Mrs Ebberby, Chas Kogen, Geo Wold, Pearl Lynch, Mrs Lynch, A Lynch, Mrs Stanton, Mrs McEather, Mrs Bozart, Francis Manley, Mrs DeVany, Jas Fisher and wife, Dottie Fisher, D A Kelly and wife, P Mannett, Thos Scott, E S Bozarth, Mrs Curtis, T A Cross, S M Curtis, D S, Lilly, Mrs Lilly, J K Shronnig, F Smith, Chas H Cook and wife, H D Roman, Mrs Gilbert, S T Boardman, E N Miller, W G Miller, E V Miller, H C Capnell and wife, J A Ballargeon, Capt Beecher, Jas Malcomb, wife and daughter.

BABY ECZEMA.

"My daughter was afflicted with eczema from when three weeks old. Her entire face and head were raw, and she was in awful distress. When doctors failed we began the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment, which has entirely cured her, and she has never had the least symptom of the trouble since."—Mr. Patrick Sullivan, Welland, Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Closing Prices

New York, June 30.—Amal Copper 81½; Amn Loco 47¼; Amn Sugar 138¼; Amn Smelting 117¾; Amn Car Fdy 34¼; A T S F 82⅞; B & O 113⅝; B R T 70; C P R 150½; C & O 52⅞; C & N W 203; C M & St P 170⅞; Colo Sou 27¼; Cons Gas N Y 191; C F & I 43¾; Corn Prods 11; Detroit United Ry 93½; D & H 188½; D & R G 30¼; D S S & A 14⅝; K & T 28⅞; pfd 63¼; L & N 149½; Mo Pac 99⅛; Met 127⅞; N Y C & H 144½; Erie 44¾; 1st pfd 82; 2nd pfd 71⅞; N Y O & W 53⅝; N & W 84½; Pac Mail 43; Penna Ry 140¼; Peo Gas 104⅛; P & R 100; 2nd pfd 91; R I Certs 26¾; Sou Ry 32½; Sou Pac 63¾; T C & I 82¼; Tex Pac 33¾; Twin City 113¼; U S L 13⅝; pfd 110⅞; U S S 30⅞; pfd 98⅝; U S R 40; pfd 100; U P 126⅞; Wabash 19½; pfd 40½; W U 93½; W C pfd 51½; Mackay xd 83⅝ to 40; pfd xd 72 to 73½; C P R in London 154¾.

Money Markets

London, June 30.—Consols for money 89⅞; for account 89⅞.

Metal Markets

London, June 30.—Lead £13 8s. 0d.
New York, June 30.—Lead $4.50.

Bank Clearings

New York, June 30.—The following are the weekly bank clearings, as compiled by Bradstreets for the week ending June 29, showing percentages of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year: Montreal, $24,159,838, increase 25.3. Toronto, $17,806,751, increase 22.1. Winnipeg, $5,488,111, increase 5.2. Ottawa, $1,981,483, increase 17.7. Halifax, $1,825,186, increase 13.1. Vancouver (for Mainland of British Columbia), $1,471,110, decrease 6.9. Quebec, $1,874,397, increase 14.4. Hamilton, $1,287,229, increase 45.9. St. John, $942,675, increase 2.6. London, $834,789, increase 13.6. Victoria, $863,663, increase 71.

TIDE TABLE.

((Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Victoria, B. C., June, 1905.

Date.	Time	Ht	Time.	Ht.	Time	Ht	Time.	Ht.
	h.m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	0:33	8.1	8:30	2.0	16:53	6.4	19:33	6.2
2	0:57	3.2	9:00	1.4	17:34	6.7	29:00	6.5
3	1:19	8.3	9:33	1.0	18:16	6.9	20:43	6.8
4	1:40	8.4	10:10	0.7	19:12	7.1	21:20	7.0
5	2:02	8.4	10:51	0.6	20:15	7.3	22:05	7.2
6	2:28	8.3	11:36	0.6	20:58	7.5	23:14	7.3
7	3:02	8.0	12:24	0.9	21:06	7.5	.....	
8	0:55	7.2	3:45	7.5	13:11	1.3	21:18	7.6
9	2:22	6.7	4:48	6.0	13:56	1.9	21:38	7.7
10	3:40	6.0	5:35	6.1	14:41	2.7	22:03	7.8
11	4:40	5.9	9:09	5.5	15:29	3.5	22:31	8.0
12	5:40	4.0	11:29	5.4	16:20	4.4	23:00	8.2
13	0:30	2.9	13:35	5.6	17:13	5.2	23:28	8.5
14	7:14	1.9	15:16	6.2	18:08	5.8	23:55	8.8
15	7:55	1.1	16:22	6.7	19:03	6.4	.....	
16	0:24	8.9	8:35	0.4	17:18	7.1	19:56	6.8
17	0:54	9.0	9:14	0.1	18:10	7.4	20:47	7.1
18	1:27	8.9	9:53	0.0	18:57	7.5	21:37	7.3
19	1:57	8.6	10:34	0.2	19:40	7.6	22:33	7.5
20	2:25	8.1	11:16	0.7	20:16	7.6	23:56	7.2
21	2:52	7.5	11:59	1.3	20:40	7.7	.....	
22	1:50	6.8	3:15	6.9	12:40	2.0	20:48	7.7
23	.....		.....		13:20	2.5	21:00	7.7
24	.....		.....		13:58	3.5	21:28	7.8
25	6:54	4.6	9:26	4.8	14:30	4.2	21:55	7.8
26	0:43	4.1	.....		.....		22:23	7.9
27	0:50	3.5	.....		.....		22:52	8.0
28	7:06	2.8	.....		.....		23:21	8.1
29	7:32	2.2	.....		.....		23:40	8.3
30	8:02	1.6	.....		.....		.....	

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock)—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison.

For time of high water add 15 minutes to high water at Victoria.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Madame

OFFERS YOU $6,000.00 IN PRIZES

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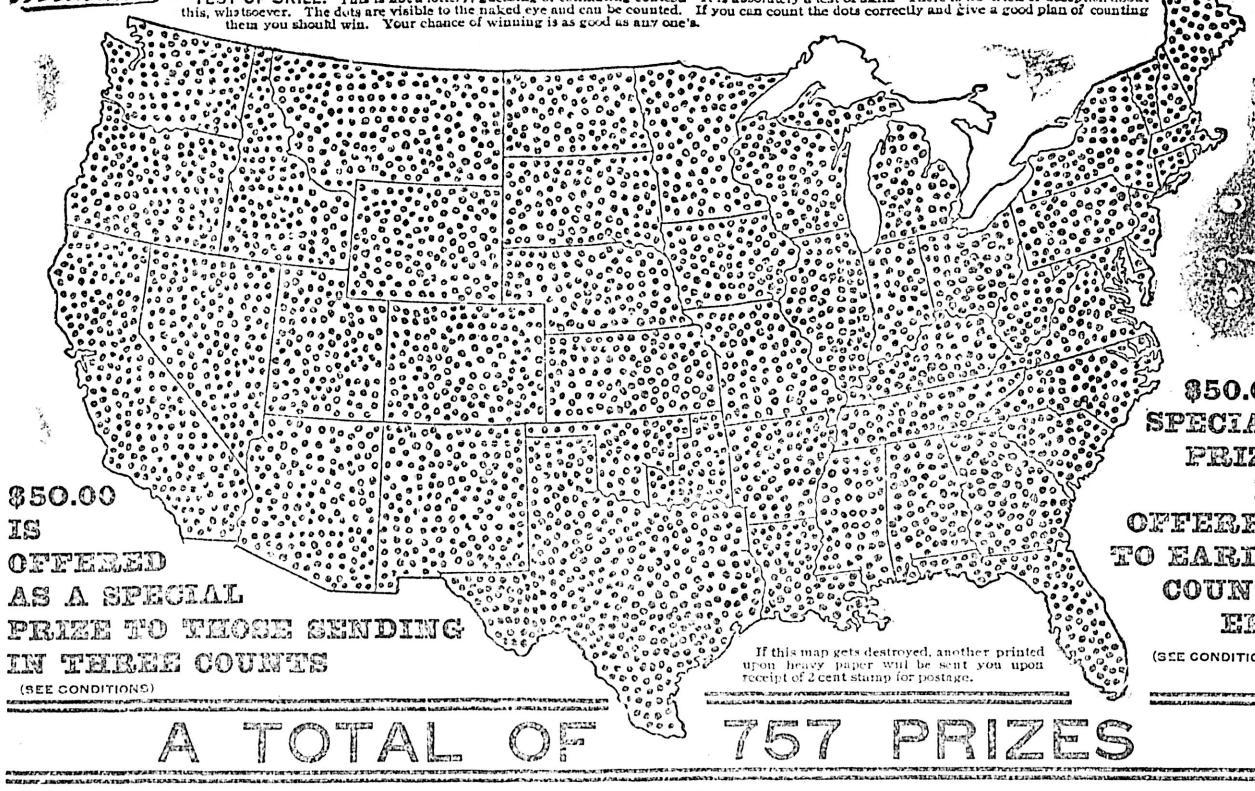
Madame is a magazine for women who think and is the only magazine in the world endorsed by OVER THREE MILLION WOMEN, being adopted as the Official Organ of the National Council of Women. It is full of bright stories, clever articles on art, music, literature, with beautiful pictures galore. Every dot in this map stands for 50 subscribers. Count them carefully and then say how many subscribers we have in the United States. TEST OF SKILL. This is not a lottery, guessing or estimating contest. It is absolutely a test of skill. There is no trick or deception about this, whatsoever. The dots are visible to the naked eye and can be counted. If you can count the dots correctly and give a good plan of counting them you should win. Your chance of winning is as good as any one's.



$50.00 IS OFFERED AS A SPECIAL PRIZE TO THOSE SENDING IN THREE COUNTS (SEE CONDITIONS)

$50.00 SPECIAL PRIZE IS OFFERED TO EARLY COUNTERS (SEE CONDITIONS)

If this map gets destroyed, another printed upon heavy paper will be sent you upon receipt of 2 cent stamp for postage.

A TOTAL OF 757 PRIZES

CONDITIONS 50 cents pays for six months subscription to MADAME and entitles you to one free count: $1.00 pays for one year and entitles you to three counts and makes you eligible for the $50.00 prizes given to winners of the first prizes if they have three counts. See below.

$50.00 PRIZES We believe everyone should have three counts so they can have one each side of what they think is correct to be more sure to hit it. To encourage this we will give $50.00 extra to winners of first prizes if they have three counts. Remember if you have one count you get first prize ONLY, BUT IF YOU HAVE THREE COUNTS AND WIN YOU GET $50.00 EXTRA.

AWARDS Will be made as follows—The person giving correct or nearest correct count will get first prize. Next nearest correct, second prize, etc. In case of a tie for any prize it will be awarded to the person giving best plan for counting dots.

TIME PRIZES We feel early counters should be rewarded and will give $50.00 to the person sending best count and plan by June 1. If you send best count and plan by June 1, you get $50.00 extra.

JUDGES The awarding of prizes will be wholly in the hands of disinterested judges. The Hon. John W. Holtzman, Mayor of the City of Indianapolis, is chairman of the Committee of Judges. WE ARE BOUND OUR CONTESTS MUST BE ABSOLUTELY FAIR.

Our Financial Responsibility As to whether we are abundantly able to do as we say, we refer to any Bank or Trust Company in the City of Indianapolis. Our offer will be carried out to the letter.

In the event of more than one person submitting the same plan and it being considered the best plan by the judges each person so tying will be asked to tell in fifty words how best to improve MADAME. The one making best suggestion gets first prize, next best next, etc. UNDERSTAND THIS IS ONLY IN CASE OF TIE IN PLAN, WHICH IS NOT AT ALL LIKELY.

No one connected with MADAME will be allowed to compete. Contest closes July 1, 1905, but get your counts in at once. See about time prize above. ANYBODY HAVING THREE COUNTS ENTERED MAY ENTER ADDITIONAL COUNTS AT 25 CENTS EACH. BE CAREFUL TO GIVE YOUR PLAN OF COUNTING, as the best plan used will decide all ties.

PRIZES GUARANTEED We will guarantee to give a prize worth one dollar at least, to every person who sends a correct count and $1.00 for a year's subscription to MADAME.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1st Prize, Piano with Mandolin and Guitar attachments, value	$1,000.00
2nd Prize, Piano,	1,000.00
3rd Prize, Diamond,	250.00
4th Prize, Diamond,	125.00
5th Prize, Solid gold Watch,	50.00
Next 100 Prizes, 100 Beautiful Chatelaine Ladies' Watches,	1,500.00
Next 100 Prizes, James Whitcomb Riley's Works, 3 vol.. $3.75 per set,	375.00
Next 100 Prizes, 100 Sets Shakespeare's Complete Works, 12 dainty vol.	1,000.00
Two Special Prizes of 50.00 each see conditions	100.00
Next 100 Prizes, Marion Harlan Cook Book, $2.00 each,	200.00
Next 100 Prizes, 1.50 Book, latest fiction,	150.00
Next 50 Prizes, Choice of Any $1.00 Magazine	50.00
Next 100 Prizes, Extension of One Years Subscription to MADAME,	100.00
Next 100 Prizes, Hand Pulled Proof of the Famous Picture by Walter Tittle, entitled "When Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night," $1.00 each,	100.00
Total	$6,000.00

DIRECTIONS.

1. Write your count, name and address very plainly.
2. Say just what your count and plan is, without any "ifs" or "ands"—make it plain.
3. Be sure to state whether or not you are taking MADAME.
4. Counts must be accompanied by subscription. 50 cts. pays for six months subscription and one count, $1.00 pays for one years subscription and three counts. If you have three counts entered you may enter additional counts at 25 cents each. You get $50.00 extra if you have three counts and win. It will pay you to have three. See conditions

THE DOTS The counting is perfectly free. Good counters can coin dots into dollars. The contest will not last long. Make hay while the sun shines. There is fun in counting and money besides. Of course, you know how to count. Any child can count. The dots are puzzling because there are so many. That is why $6,000 in prizes will be given away free to the best counters. The better you count and plan, the better your chances for getting one of the 757 prizes.

The more counts you register the surer you are of winning one of the big free prizes. Anybody having three counts entered may enter additional counts at 25 cents each.

The list of prizes is large. They are worth working for. You have 757 chances. You are as likely as anybody to get first, but if you don't get first prize there are lots of other prizes worth having. It all depends upon you. If you can count and think up a good plan you are likely to win.

Money Must Accompany All Subscriptions.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Contest Department, THE FORD PUBLISHING CO., Indianapolis, U. S. A.

I enclose .....for .....months subscription to MADAME, in accordance with your offer in the.....

Name .....

Address .....

Are you taking MADAME (Yes or No) .....

MY COUNT OR DOTS.

Give your plan of counting on a seperate sheet of paper with your name and address plainly written.

Address all letters, Contest Dept., FORD PUBLISHING CO., Indianapolis, U. S. A.

Cowichan Lake

A fine section of land fronting on this lake, close to the Cowichan river, for sale cheap. The property has a good beach and splendid merchantable timber of very considerable value.

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PUMPS

For every purpose—Steam, Electric, Triplex Power, Multistage-Centrifugal, Brewers' Pumps, etc. **We carry the largest stock in British Columbia,** and can give **immediate delivery** on standard sizes.

AIR-COMPRESSORS for any duty. Our Davenport type has special features which will interest you.

WATER-TUBE BOILERS—We manufacture the best.

STRUCTURAL IRONWORK.

ELECTRIC MOTORS, DYNAMOS, COMPLETE PLANTS. Electric Supplies of every description.

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STEPHENS & HAWKINS, Fort St., Victoria, B. C. Vancouver Island Selling Agents.

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Special Inducements

In Electric Fixtures for a Short Time to Reduce our Stock. Buy now and save Money

Hinton Electric Co.

SITES FOR SUMMER RESIDENCE

Shooting and Fishing Boxes on Sooke Harbor, in tracts from 10 to 100 or more acres; extensive sea frontage. Prices $2.50 per acre and up. Would make a charming place for summer camp and autumn and winter shooting, or permanent residence.

A. W. Jones, 28 Fort Street

Sylvester's Excelsior Poultry Meal

Is an Egg Producer. Why? Because it is the blending of several kinds of grain, all ground, with blood, bone and grit; there fore furnishing everything necessary for the production of Eggs.

DIRECTIONS—To be fed in morning or afternoon, slightly dampened.

SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 YATES ST. Tel. 413

ONE SMOKE of our NUGGET CIGAR

Manufactured from Best Quality "Havana" by the

Pacific Cigar Co., 105 Johnson St

Makes Troubles a Thing of the Past.

Biggest Mine Deal In Canada's History

Detailed Account of the Gooderham-Blackstock Western Interests.

War Eagle, Centre Star and the St. Eugene Mines Are Transferred.

The detailed account of the sale of the Gooderham-Blackstock western mining interests is given in the Toronto Globe as follows:

The largest mining deal in the history of Canada was consummated yesterday when the control of the War Eagle Centre Star and St. Eugene mines in British Columbia passed from the hands of the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate to a group of capitalists which is largely representative of the railway and smelting interests of the West. The negotiations, which began with a proposal for the amalgamation of the smelter and mining properties and ended with the sale outright of the mines, have been in progress for several weeks.

The vendors are Mr. Thomas Gibbs Blackstock, the surviving member of the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate, and the Gooderham estate, and the purchasers are Toronto, Montreal and New York capitalists.

The Toronto men are Mr. W. D. Matthews, and Mr. E. B. Osler, M. P., and the Montreal member of the new directorate will probably be Mr. C. R. Hosmer. The negotiations were carried on by Mr. W. J. Aldridge, the manager of the mining interests of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the result means a complete unity of the railway, smelting and mining business in the Kootenays. To the few financial men who became aware of the transaction last night the price paid for the stock, $825,000, appeared remarkably low, especially in consideration of the fact that the transfer carried with it real estate, including government bounties, supplies and cash, aggregating nearly half a million dollars.

The change in the ownership of the properties is of vital importance to the West, for it has been long recognized that the freight and smelting charges were an insurmountable barrier to the profitable working of the low grade ores. With the three great interests pooled it is almost certain that satisfactory progress can be made and that having secured the properties at so low a figure, the new owners, who will face an industrial rather than a mining proposition, have every guarantee of success. The development of the silver and lead industries are also assured to be an outcome of the transaction.

W. D. Matthews confirmed the fact regarding the sale of the properties yesterday, but would not speak of the plans of the syndicate. He said that a provisional directorate would be formed immediately, and it is believed that some Boston capital may come in before the final announcement as to the identity of the other financial backers is made. The causes which led up to the purchase of the properties by the Aldridge group are known to have been the death of George Gooderham and the enforced temporary retirement from business of Mr. Blackstock.

The history of the mining operations in the Kootenays during the past nine years has been one of continual struggle. Notwithstanding the fact that capital has been poured without stint into the mines, it has been found impossible to make the different companies, under existing conditions, pay the dividends expected of them. For the past year or two efforts have been made to promote an amalgamation of the large mining interests, with a view of reducing expenses and securing, by reason of the large tonnage, thereby insured lower rates for freight and treatment of ore. This amalgamation, it is understood, was just on the point of consummation when it was proposed by the Canadian Pacific railway interests to purchase the shares of the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate in the several mines which it controlled.

Mr. Gooderham's recent death and the illness of Mr. Blackstock caused this proposal to be received favorably by Mr. Blackstock, with the result that when the matter was presented to the executors of the late Mr. Gooderham, who had financed the various mining interests for the past nine years, they decided to close with the offer made by the Canadian Pacific railway group. The control of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines thus passed into the hands of the new syndicate.

T. B. Blackstock, when informed by the Globe last night that the rumors of the purchase had been confirmed by the other parties to the contract, said that it was quite true the transfer had taken place, but that of course he could not speak regarding the plans the new owners of the stock proposed to adopt. He said, however, that in their action the executors of the late Mr. Gooderham were moved chiefly by the fact that it was in the interest of the other shareholders of the different companies controlled by the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate that these interests should have such a financial backing as it was impossible for the estate of a deceased person to give. To induce the members of the Aldridge group to take up the enterprise the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate, he said, has accepted not only a very low price for their shares, but in addition to that the syndicate had paid off the indebtedness of the War Eagle company, amounting to over $500,000, thus leaving it free from all liabilities save the current working expenses.

Another condition stipulated for by the vendors was that the Aldridge syndicate should treat the other shareholders of the three companies involved, in the event of an amalgamation or of a holding company being formed, in such a way that all the shares held by outsiders would be on a parity with the stock purchased by the syndicate. It would seem from this that the mines have now passed into a close alliance with the Canadian Pacific railway at a minimum cost and under the most favorable conditions for securing adequate profit.

The establishment of the Trail smelter as a part of the mining proposition will, it is thought, afford an additional guarantee of dividends. The trouble of the mines in the Kootenays is that while they appear to have ample ore to keep them going from year to year it has been impossible to get a large tonnage in sight at one time. The combination of a number of mines and the smelter ought to insure ample tonnage for cheap smelting, and the profits should be sufficient to pay fair dividends on a reasonable capitalization.

War Eagle stock was placed on the market first at $1.25 a share, and sold up to $3.75 in the height of the mining boom.

The stock has been for months inactive on the market, and the few sales have been around 10c. Within the past few days there has been a steady demand for the stock from some mysterious source, and the stock has advanced. Five hundred shares were purchased on the morning board of the stock exchange yesterday at 16½, and a similar block bought in the afternoon cost the purchaser 20.

SEALERS ARE FREE.

A New York despatch received yesterday tells of the release of some of the sealers of the schooner Agnes G. Donahue, although Capt. Matt. Ryan, William Poirrier and the other mate are still prisoners of the Uruguayans. The despatch says: "After serving a sentence of six months in an Uruguayan prison on the charge of hunting seals off the coast of Uruguay, six Nova Scotian sailors arrived in this port today on the British steamer Red Hill from Montevideo, en route to Halifax. They were members of the crew of the schooner Agnes G. Donahue, which was seized by a Uruguayan government vessel for alleged illegal fishing. Capt. Ryan, of the Donahue, was sentenced to imprisonment for three years, the mate for three years and the crew for six months. An appeal from the seizure of the schooner has been taken by the owners and damages will be demanded. The fishermen say the vessel was seven miles outside the limit set by the Uruguayan government when she was seized."

Get Wise

And when you purchase that talking machine, get a TALKOPHONE. It is without doubt the latest and best talking machine, and is sold at prices away below anything else of the kind.

Talkophone prices are $18.50, $20, $25, $32.50, $42.50.

A choice lot of new talkophone records just received, which we offer at 50 cents each for 9 and 10 inch ones.

M. W. WAITT & CO., LTD.

Local News.

Miners' Certificates.—The board of examiners for Nanaimo mines will hold an examination for miners' certificates tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock at the court house.

A Big Nugget.—The Big Salmon country continues to produce to some extent. A Dawson correspondent says he heard the report recently that a nugget weighing $300 was picked up on a claim on one of the Big Salmon streams.

Ministerial Association.—The regular meeting of the Ministerial Association will be held in the Y. M. C. A. parlors tomorrow at 11 a. m. Business of importance will be transacted. This is the last meeting before the holiday season, and a full attendance is requested.

A Thriving Town.—Passengers from Cumberland state that things are booming in that camp. All the mines are running full shifts and putting new men to work as fast as places can be made for them. There are many Nanaimo men now employed there, it not seeming difficult for any good miner to secure a place. Every hotel and boarding house is full, and accommodations are at a premium.

Special Prayers.—Special prayers will be offered in all the Anglican churches in the diocese to-day for a blessing upon the Synod, which is to meet on Thursday, July 6, at the Cathedral schoolroom. There will be a service in Christ church on Wednesday evening at 8:30, with an address by the Bishop. The Synod consists of the clergy and lay delegates who are appointed to represent the several parishes and missions, in proportion to the number of church members, and the meetings are open to all who are interested in the work of the church.

Winding Up Company.—Winding up of the affairs of the Klondike concern in which Chauncey Depew and others, including a number of prominent characters in America, were identified when the Klondike first burst on the horizon as a world attraction, will be conducted to some extent at Dawson. E. F. Botsford, president of the Ladue Company, the concern in question, arrived there on the steamer Selkirk, and will be there for the summer. Mr. Botsford has come direct from New York, the home of the company. He made the trip in fourteen days.

Moving Yukon Freight.—Advices from the north, dated June 17th, are to the effect that the White Pass expected to have the accumulation of freight at White Horse cleared away within ten days. When the river opened much freight had accumulated at Whitie Horse, and much more has been pouring in there from the coast. The White Pass fleet, now that the water at the head of Lake Lebarge is deep, is reducing the pile rapidly. Several of the steamers are using heavy barges. The barges carry as much freight as the steamers.

Exploit Quartz Properties.—A group of quartz properties on Windy Arm, on the lakes which connect Atlin with Lake Bennett, may be exploited this season by capitalists. News to this effect is brought by A. B. Newell, general manager of the White Pass. Mr. Newell states that a mining engineer has been sent to examine the property, and if everything looks satisfactory to him it will mean the opening there of quartz on an elaborate scale. Three or four years ago quartz was promoted on Taku inlet on what was known as the Engineers' group, but was not developed into a producer.

Chicago Party Coming.—N. H. Latimer, manager of the Dexter Horton bank at Seattle, has received a letter from a Chicago banker stating that a party of business men from the Windy City will visit the Pacific coast about July 12th. In the party will be some of the leading bankers of Chicago and men prominent in business circles generally. J. Kent, manager of the foreign exchange department of the First National Bank of Chicago, is among those who are coming. The trip has been organized for the purpose of enabling the members to visit the Pacific coast as well as Alaska, and to see the West at is best. It is likely that a visit will be paid to Victoria.

Yachting Parties Popular.—Numerous yatching parties have of late made tours of the pretty waters surrounding the lower east coast of the Island, and the pastime is one which is constantly growing in popularity. Mr. Stark, the son of John Stark, of Vancouver, Fred Richardson, of the Ames Holden Company, and a party of friends spent a day in Comox last week, leaving afterwards for the Mainland. The party are taking their holidays cruising about in Mr. Stark's pretty gasoline yacht. Mr. Stark proposes returning later with an auto, the firm being agents for a make of these vehicles. He will spend a few days with the machine on the fine roads in that section.

The Lead Bounty.—From a visiting Kootenay mining man who is at present in the city it is ascertained that an estimate of the lead bounty places the amount paid for the year at about $325,000. The amount treated at Nelson will be about 16,000 tons, at $15 a ton bounty earning $240,000. The amount exported for treatment is 11,000 tons, which is bonused to the extent of $10 a ton. These sums added give $350,000. But for a part of the time the London price of lead has been above £12 10s, the highest price at which the full bounty is paid. Commissioner G. O. Buchanan estimates that the reduction of the bounty for that reason will amount to $25,000, leaving $325,000 actually paid.

Cumberland Growing.—As an indication of the development now going on at many Island points, it is to be mentioned that a majority of the people of Cumberland are in favor of the city putting in a sewerage system, and the council has been requested to take the matter up. The members of this body are now wrestling with the proposition, and it is likely that a money by-law for raising funds to put in the system will be presented to the ratepayers before many weeks. It is likely that a septic tank system will be installed. It is rumored that a number of Nanaimo's largest business houses will open branch establishments at Cumberland. Drygoods, tailoring and departmental stores are spoken of. This is taken to mean a boom in building.

Experience is the best teacher. Housekeepers, who have tried them all, say WINDSOR TABLE SALT is the perfect table salt.

Use telephone to Seattle.

In the battle of life as we
journey along,
We find these terse
words true,
In choosing the right or
choosing the wrong,
Dear friends, "Its up to
you."

"Its up to you" to
choose the best,
The very best you can.
"Its up to you" when
put to the test
To speak good of every
man.

And when you find when
you look about,
An article pure and
right,
"Its up to you" its worth
to shout
With all your main and
might.

Few words are best, so
we are told,
Pither & Leiser think so
too,
Mumm's Champagne is
pure as gold,
The test is "up to you."

Prospecting Tanana.—The new steamer Ella, built at White Horse this spring by Henry Bratnober, was launched May 20 and christened by Mrs. James E. Tate of Dawson. The Ella is in charge of Mr. Bratnober, en route for the Tanana, where the boat will be used as a prospecting vessel. Mr. Bratnober is one of the most persistent quartz experts that ever worked in the north. He has explored the Rainy Hollow country, back of Haines, has been in the Copper river and Valdez country, and elsewhere in Alaska and the Yukon territory. He has been making expeditions into the North the last six or eight years or more. For some time he represented the Rothschilds, later the Nowells of Juneau. He now is working for himself.

New Gold District.—A letter received from Dawson conveys the information that before the end of the season there may be a stampede to a new Northern district. News of a possible new gold centre being opened on the Klasheena is brought by Capt. Joe Geer, of the steamer Quick, which has just returned from a trip to that district. The Klasheena is a tributary of the Hootalinqua. Capt. Geer says: "The Klasheena has been prospected by Broomin and Thompson several seasons, and they have found coarse gold there. Some fine nuggets have been found, but the gold so far discovered is so scattered that it does not pay to mine it in the ordinary method. It may pay to mine it with hydraulic. One of the nuggets found by the men weighs $9."

Boys' Brigade Meet.—Rev. A. Silva-White, of Nanaimo, proposes to have a demonstration by the Boys' Brigades of the province as a special feature of one day at the Dominion fair at New Westminster. His idea as outlined is to have the various companies assemble at the Royal City and show what the organization has accomplished in the way of physical training, military drill, discipline and in band music. There are two companies in Victoria, two in Vancouver, and one each in New Westminster and Nanaimo. The Mainland companies have promised their co-operation, and the fair management assured Rev. Mr. White that a day would be set aside for them, and the matter will undoubtedly be approved by the various committees. In all at least 150 boys will be in line from the various cities.

Stolen Sloop Found.—The sloop Ommoni, which was stolen from Thomas Bougouns at Nanaimo on Sunday, June 18, has had quite a series of adventures since she left with the ill-fated men who stole her and perished in the stormy waters of the Gulf. There is not the slightest doubt that four men were aboard of her as she passed out through the gap between Newcastle and Protection islands on the Sunday night. The owner, Mr. Bongound, and his partner, Mr. Goodale, went over to Steveston, having been informed that the sloop was there, but through some misunderstanding did not find their vessel. However, a telegram has been received since by Mr. Stephenson, of the provincial police, that the Ommoni is at the Phoenix cannery, and another trip will be made for her. When she was stolen the thieves cut the sloop's cable and left the anchor in the bottom of the bay, where it has since been found and fished up.

African Scrip Lapses.—At midnight on Friday the land scrip granted by the British Columbia government to volunteers of the South African war, lapsed. The scrip was granted by the legislature of 1901 to the men who went from this province to South Africa to fight in the Boer war. The men of all three contingents, in all about 350, were entitled to scrip, which carried with it a crown grant title to any unoccupied land the holder might choose, free from taxation for a term of ten years and free of all fees and dues in recording. As a basis of acquiring land, South Africa scrip has been counted one of the best and surest titles in British Columbia, and quite a bit of speculation in these securities naturally resulted. Two months ago the scrip was selling as high as $260 for a quarter section, but during the past sixty days has been gradually dropping until at the close it was offered in some cases as low as $100. Not much of the land taken up was located by the men who actually earned the scrip by their bravery.

Yukon Needs Water.—Any time that it can be proved the Klondike has a good proposition of any kind for investment, there is plenty of good money on the outside to push the scheme. This is the report brought by Tom O'Brien, Yukon councilor, about things financial as he found them outside in relation to northern affairs. "American money in particular," says Mr. O'Brien, "is plentiful and keen for investment in sound enterprises. I talked with Americans who were willing to take up good propositions, and I heard of others also ready for some good investment. The Klondike is all right and need have no fear of getting money enough to develop its resources, so long as it can be demonstrated the country has genuine resources. The time has arrived in Klondike when the great issue is water. The millions in the placers within fifty miles of Dawson mean we must have water to secure that gold. The government is awakening to the great fact, and the presence of W. Thibedeau as special water commissioner and hydrographic surveyor, to determine the feasibility of a water system, is evidence that Ottawa realizes the time has arrived to do something."

Use telephone to Vancouver.

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WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

We Commence on Monday

WHAT PROMISES TO BE

Our Greatest

July Sale

Doors Will Open at 8.30

See Catalogue and Yesterday's Papers for Sale Lists

John Hay Is Dead

(Continued from Page One.)

gation, where he remained till 1870. During his service abroad he gained a valuable knowledge not only of the language and literature of the chief European nations, but also of foreign diplomacy and politics. On his return to the United States he took up journalism and was for a time on the editorial staff of the New York Tribune, and published in its columns his "Pike County Ballads."

After about five years of service on the Tribune he married a daughter of Amasa Stone of Cleveland, Ohio, and went to that city to live. He devoted himself mainly to literary work, and occasionally took part in politics, writing and speaking in presidential campaigns. In 1879 he accepted an offer from President Hayes to become first assistant secretary of state under Mr. Evarts. He held this position till the end of the Hayes administration. In March, 1881, he took charge of the Tribune during Whitelaw Reid's absence in Europe, and conducted it with marked success through the trying period of Garfield's assassination and death.

Minister to England

In March, 1897, President McKinley appointed him United States minister to England, and the selection was declared by all, without distinction of party, to be most suitable. In London he was well received and did much to bring about friendly understanding between England and the United States. His London experience was most valuable training for the important position to which he was appointed in August, 1898, when he became secretary of state.

Very few of those who have been at the head of the state department have dealt with so many important questions as Secretary Hay, and probably none of them were thoroughly trained diplomats. At the time of the Boxer outbreak in China he was successful in obtaining justice for the Chinese and preserving the integrity of the Chinese empire.

In 1899 he directed the United States ambassadors at London, Berlin, St. Petersburg and Paris to propose that each of these governments make a declaration of the "open door" policy in China. They were invited to give assurances first that there would be no interference with any treaty port or vested interest; second, that the existing Chinese customs tariff would be continued without discrimination and administered by Chinese officials; third, that there would be no discriminations in the harbor dues and railroad rates. Italy and Japan were afterwards included in the negotiations. No treaties were exchanged, but all the governments approached pledged themselves by definite promises to the "open door" policy.

He also negotiated and signed the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and several reciprocity treaties, including one with Cuba; gave support to The Hague conference, and induced the powers demanding indemnity from Venezuela to refer the question to The Hague tribunal; and, in 1903, signed within forty-eight hours of each other, a treaty with the Colombian government, granting the right-of-way for the Panama canal, and a treaty with Great Britain providing for the submission of the Alskan boundary question to arbitration.

During McKinley's first administration also Secretary Hay's position was of peculiar significance, because, owing to the death of Vice President Hobart, Hay would have become McKinley's successor had the President died or resigned before the end of the term.

Secretary Hay was known as an author also; his publications including "Pike County Ballads" (1871) and other poems; "Castilian Days," one of the best books on Spain in the English language, and "Life of Abraham Lincoln" (1890), written in collaboration with J. G. Nicolay, and authoritative biography of Lincoln.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, signed November 18, 1901, replaced the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as an Anglo-American agreement of policy regarding an Isthmian canal, then supposed to be fixed across Nicaragua. It was drawn up by John Hay and Sir Julian Pauncefote, ambassador from Great Britain. Public feeling for some years had been growing so sore over the Clayton-Bulwer treaty's restrictions on the independent actions of the United States that there was grave fear that congress might abrogate it by open violence, a great blow to future amicable action. President McKinley voiced the feeling by the declaration in his annual message for 1898 that the canal had become a national necessity. Fresh negotiations were opened with Great Britain; that country had no wish beyond that of neutralizing the canal, and sent one of her best diplomats with very liberal instructions to concede whatever did not nullify that essential principle. The draft treaty was sent to the senate by the President February 5, 1900. It provided that a canal might be constructed by the United States, or under its direction; to be permanently neutralized on the basis of the Suez canal agreement; to be kept open at all times either in war or peace, without discrimination. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty is now regarded as one of the great diplomatic victories won by Mr. Hay during his incumbency as secretary of state.

On several occasions, owing to illness, Secretary Hay has proposed to tender his resignation, but owing to the large number of important matters connected with his department, he has been prevailed upon to remain. It was definitely stated in the early part of April that Secretary Hay had determined not to return to the state department, but to retire from official life. The same pressure that had been brought to bear upon him before was again exercised, and yielding to the solicitation of the President and his friends, Secretary Hay again yielded to the earnest demands upon his rare intelligence. On June 15 Mr. Hay arrived in New York from Europe, and his condition was reported as having been much improved by his sojourn abroad. At that time, however, the ravages his illness had caused were painly visible, and it was freely predicted that the Secretary of State would never again be a well man.

Secretary Hay left Washington last Friday for his summer home on Lake Sunapee. He had been in Washington since the preceding Monday after his return from Europe. During his brief stay in Washington Mr. Hay attended actively to business before the state department, and had several interviews with the President on important pending questions.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, June 30—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

The barometer is comparatively high along the coast and fine, moderately warm weather is general through the province; while in this vicinity strong westerly winds have prevailed. Light rain has occurred in Northern California, and thunderstorms in Eastern Washington and portions of the Canadian Territories.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	54	65
Vancouver	50	71
New Westminster	52	70
Kamloops	58	78
Barkerville	38	60
Calgary, Alta.	42	74
Winnipeg, Man.	56	78
Portland, Ore.	56	68
San Francisco, Cal.	50	60

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Saturday:

Victoria and vicinity: Winds chiefly westerly and southerly; generally fair today and Sunday; stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland: Generally fair today and Sunday; stationary or higher temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	55	Mean	59
Noon	63	Highest	65
5 p.m.	60	Lowest	54

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.	Calm
Noon	16 miles southwest.
5 p.m.	28 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Fair.
Sunshine—12 hours.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....29.950
Corrected.....29.959
Mean temperature for June—56.52.
Total rainfall for June—1.06 inches.
Total precipitation for 6 months to June 30—11.08 inches.
Average of last 10 years (January 1 to June 30)—14.53 inches.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected.....29.90

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	51	Mean	57
Noon	62	Highest	65
5 p.m.	62	Lowest	50

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.	Calm.
Noon	8 miles south.
5 p.m.	12 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Fair.
Sunshine—13 hours 12 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.064
Corrected.....30.076

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Marometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected.....30.00

THROW MEDICINES TO THE DOGS

At best they are unpleasant, often useless. You have some disease of the nose, throat or lungs. Doctors would call it bronchitis, asthma or catarrh. The common root of these diseases is germ or microbic irritation—Catarrhozone not only destroys disease germs, it does more, it heals diseased and inflamed tissue. The disease is not only cured, but its return is forever prevented by using Catarrhozone which is splendid also for colds, coughs and irritable throat. Remember you inhale Catarrhozone—Nature's own cure—use no other but Catarrhozone—it's the best catarrh cure made.

Chocolates

Ask your Grocer or Confectioner for RAMSAY'S PRINCESS CHOCOLATES

The Finest in the Land.

The Ramsay Chocolate Creams have soft, creamy centres, with an outer coating of the finest blended chocolate. They are most delicious! Sold by all the Best Confectioners.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

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AUCTION

I have been instructed to remove to my salerooms, 77-79 Douglas street, and to sell without reserve,

FRIDAY, JULY 7th

2 P. M.,

Handsome and Costly OAK FURNITURE

These goods are the latest design, made of quartered oak, and nicely polished, and only been in use a very short time.

Particulars later. On view Friday morning.

HARDAKER

AUCTIONEER

AUCTION

AT THE

Crystal Theatre

YATES STREET,

MONDAY, JULY 3rd

2 P. M.,

The whole of the

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

Of Above Theatre,

Including 257 chairs, 32 opera chairs, magic lantern, scenery, drop curtains, interior woodwork, including boxes and gallery, and supporting iron pillars, etc.

HARDAKER

AUCTIONEER.

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Under instructions from Dr. Duncan, executor of the estate of the late Mrs. Brocklehurst, we will sell at our rooms, corner Fort and Douglas streets, all the

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 2 P. M.

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Boys' bathing tights, 5c per pair; bathing suits at 50c, 75c and $1. B. Williams & Co.

Boys' neglige outing and tennis shirts all reduced to 50c. B. Williams & Co.*

English corduroy knickers, 75c, all sizes. B. Williams & Co.

Semi ready Blunoz serges in blues and blacks at $18 and $20 per suit just in. B. Williams & Co.

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The Heavens in July

Latest Views of the Moon. The Summer Stars. The Moon's Past History, Etc.

The mid-summer sky is far less brilliant than that of winter. The very bright and striking winter constellations have all long since sunk from view in the west; only the moderately bright little group of Leo, or the Sickle, is now visible in the early evening and by August even this will have disappeared. The milky way is now well up in the east, and stretching along this is the series of autumn constellations, each of which, though rather faint, is very beautiful.

It is always a little difficult for a beginner to trace out in the sky the various constellations which he finds on a star map. Perhaps the best method is to locate this broad band of the autumn stars which lies along the milky way and then to add, one after another, the groups lying west of these by noticing their position with reference to the stars of this band which have just been learned. When the observer has gotten well started in this way it will take him but a very few hours to learn all of the principal groups of the sky which are visible at this time of the year. If he will then buy a small star atlas he will find it a study of absorbing interest to search out with a pair of opera glasses or a small telescope some of the star clusters, nebulus, double stars, and other objects shown on the maps. Undoubtedly he will then be led to read about the objects which he has seen in one of the many excellent popular books on astronomy. This is the best and most interesting way to begin the study of the stars, the way in which many of the most celebrated astronomers began.

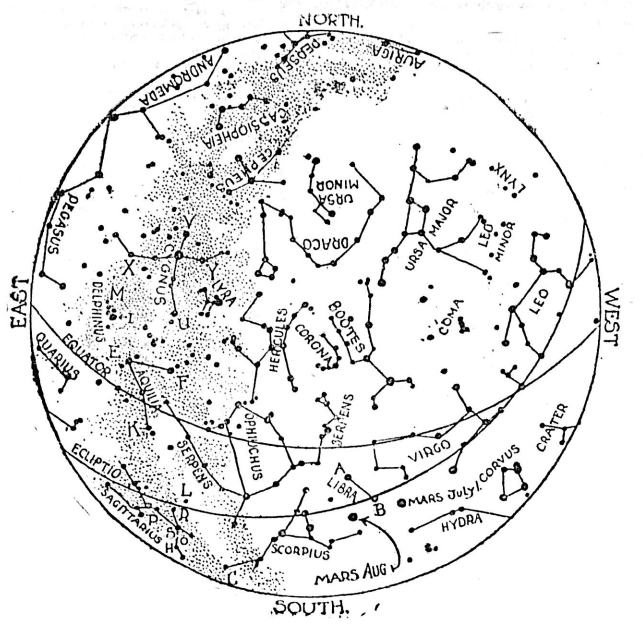

Fig. 1. The Constellations July 1, 9 p. m.

The Summer Stars.

If on any clear summer evening the observer will go out into the country, so as to get away from the glare of the city lights, and face toward the south, he will see the beautiful milky way coming up from the ground in the southeast and passing over the entire sky to meet the ground again in the north. If no artificial light is near, he will see a wealth of delicate detail in this wonderful aggregation of stars. Nearly overhead it branches into two distinct parts, near the north numerous long faint streamers of stars branch off from it, while here and there, especially in the southeast, the stars of which it is composed are crowded together into dense bright patches, many of which are beautiful objects in a pair of opera glasses.

If the night is very clear and there is no moon, the observer will doubtless be surprised at the great number of faint stars which he will see covering the whole surface of the sky. And when he has traced out a few of the fainter constellations, such as the Lynx, the Little Dipper, Corvus, the Crow, and Delphinus, the Dolphin, he will agree that in their delicate beauty these are fully as interesting as the better known groups of bright stars.

The most striking group now visible is undoubtedly the constellation Scorpion, which will be seen well up from the ground in the south, just west of the milky way. The bright stars A and B (figure 1) mark the ends of its claws, its tail stretching toward the southeast well into the milky way at C.

East of the scorpion is the long, narrow constellation Sagitarrius, or the Archer, known in ancient times as the

Fig. 2. View of a portion of the Moon's Surface.

House of Jupiter, because Jupiter was supposed to have been here at the creation. Astrologically it was a very favorable sign. A man born under it was assured of being twice wedded, very fond [illegible] and of living until eighty years of age. To the Arabians the four west stars of the group, those about O, are known as the Going Ostriches and those about P as the Returning Ostriches, the birds going to and from the milky way or Celestial river attended by their keeper, who was represented by the star at R. The stars at H, S and R are all doubles, the last having the very rapid period of only eighteen and one-half years, while the star at L is a beautiful quadruple star.

Following up along the milky way, the next group met with is the beautiful constellation Aquila, or the Eagle, the head of the bird being at E, the tail at F, and the wing stretched out toward K. The most brilliant star of this group is the pale yellow star Altair, at E, a slightly variable star which is so far distant that its light occupies sixteen years in making the journey to us.

Above Aquila are found two faint groups, Sagitta, the Arrow, and Delphinus, the latter containing two beautiful doubles at I and M, respectively, while above these there stretches out the large, rather bright group called Cygnus, or the Swan. This constellation is more generally known as the Northern Cross, a figure which it resembles very closely, the upright extending from U to V and the transverse from X to Y. It was in this constellation that there were discovered wonderfully extended patches of faintly shining matter, stretching from star to star for millions upon millions of miles. And what this matter is, is as yet an unsolved mystery. Whether it is simply portions of great nebulas left behind when the rest of the nebulas contracted into stars, or whether it is material ejected by the stars themselves is wholly unknown. It may indeed have no connection with the stars or nebulus at all.

The Moon.

If the observer will examine our satellite when it is about half full, during the second week of July, he will be able easily to detect even with a very small telescope that its surface is very rough. It is in fact covered with hundreds of volcanic craters which crowd and overlap each other in every conceivable way. This is well shown in figure 2. In a telescope of two inches aperture or more he will be able to detect the small cones or craterlets in the centres of the larger craters, and a slightly larger glass will show him the great roughened crater walls which after forming have in many cases partially slid down onto the floor of the crater, forming terraces inside the crater wall. A typical large crater is shown in figure 3. He will also see the deep gorges which the lava has here and there worn in the crater walls, while around many of the craters the hardened lava itself may be seen flowing out in every direction. At irregular intervals he will also notice large grayish areas, some of which make up the features of the familiar "man in the moon." These were thought to be seas by Galileo and they still bear the names which he gave them, the Sea of Serenity, the Sea of

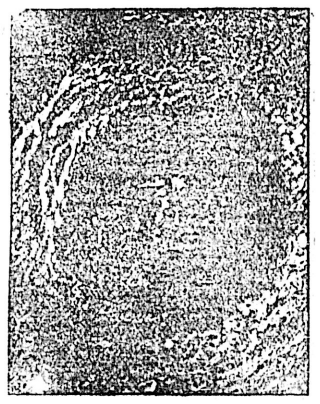

Fig. 3. A Crater on the Moon.

Tranquility, etc., although it is now known that there is no air and no water on the moon at all.

If, during the third week of the month when the moon is full, the observer will examine it again, the various "seas" will be much more conspicuous than before, but the surface will not appear to be nearly so rough. This is because the sun is now shining vertically down into the craters and valleys so that the elevations throw no shadows and therefore do not appear to stand out well. The craters in fact now look like little silvery patches on the moon's surface and the borders of the seas merely like lines between the light and dark areas. Near the lower edge of the moon an unusually large and bright crater will be noticed. This is the crater Tycho, and stretching out from it there may be seen a number of curious radiating lines, some of them 2,200 miles long, which stretch straight across the surface of the moon cutting through the craters and seas.

If the observer considers that the moon is 2,163 miles through, he will at once see that the craters which cover its surface are very much larger than any which are found on the earth. Some of them are indeed more than 100 miles across and their walls are 20,000 or more feet high. When they were erupting by the hundreds the moon must have presented a grand spectacle, truly a veritable and magnificent piece of fireworks in the sky.

The Moon's Past History.

What was the cause of this wonderfully violent volcanic action, and why did it so soon die out, leaving the moon a cold, perfectly still, dead world, without

Fig. 4. A portion of the Moon's surface, showing its rough volcanic character.

a trace of either air or water on its surface?

The answer to this question is contained in the simple fact that the earth, the moon, and all of the other bodies surrounding our sun are slowly cooling off. But it is well known that the larger a body is the more slowly it cools, and thus Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, each of which is far larger than the earth, are still very hot, so hot indeed that they are not solid worlds at all but are in a vaporized condition. There can be no doubt that ages ago the moon was in this condition also, but that this comparatively small body surrounded by the intense cold of outer space lost its heat very rapidly. As it cooled off it shrank together, until finally there came a time when a thin solid crust formed about the molten interior. It is probable that this first crust was broken up and re-formed many times before the surface of the globe became so cool that a permanent crust could exist. But even when this permanent crust had formed the cooling and shrinking by no means stopped, only now the imprisoned gases under the enormous pressure could only escape to the surface through fissures and holes. It was about these outlets that the craters formed.

It is believed that this process of eruption did not go on steadily but only intermittently. After a general eruption the pressure on the interior would be so relieved that the crust would have time to greatly thicken before the pressure from its shrinking again became sufficient to cause the imprisoned gases to break through. Thus each successive general eruption was accomplished with greater and greater difficulty and severity. The last eruption was so violent that it not only formed the large crater Tycho, but actually rent the whole crust in great cracks hundreds of miles long; the imprisoned lava escaped through these cracks and solidized, thus forming the radiating streaks which lead from Tycho.

The cooling of the moon was thus a rapid one accompanied by great and violent eruptions. The same process is now going on with our earth, and though the ageing of this greater world is far more gradual and quiet the ultimate result will be the same. The interior rocks in cooling will absorb all of our air and moisture and finally the earth will have grown perfectly cold and dead as the moon has done.

ERIC DOOLITTLE.

KNIFE OUT FOR LAWYERS.

Toronto Barrister Has Mania for Getting After B. C. Confreres.

There is a man named Alfred Hall, a Toronto lawyer, who seems to make it his business to lie in wait for members of his profession from British Columbia, says the Vancouver World. It almost seems, in fact, that no solicitor or barrister from this province can visit the East without running serious chances of being served with a writ at the instance of this individual. The other day Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, while in Ottawa, was served with papers which it may cost him several hundred dollars to dispose of, and still

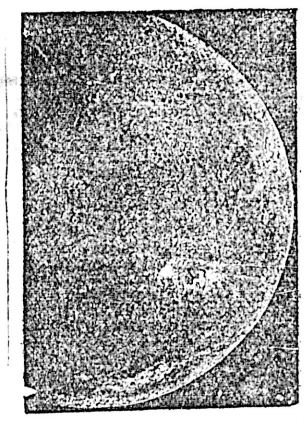

Fig. 5. View of the Moon near the third quarter. (From a Photograph.)

more recently Mr. H. W. C. Boak, who had entrusted himself to the tender mercies of Ontario as a delegate to the general assembly, was actually summoned to appear in the police court. As a matter of fact, Mr. Boak ought to have appeared before Magistrate Dennison, of Toronto, this morning, but as he had an appointment at his office on Hastings street, he could not make it convenient to attend. Others whom Mr. Hall is involving in lawsuits without rhyme or reason are Mr. S. G. Faulkner and Mr. Daly, of Messrs. Burns & Daly. He is also breathing threatenings against Mr. E. P. Davis.

The trouble appears to have begun when Hall was in British Columbia some years ago. At that time he was, with his sisters, engaged in litigation with the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and Mr. H. W. C. Boak were engaged in the case, out of which grew an action for costs, in which Hall gave his evidence in such a manner as to cause Sir Charles to accuse him of perjury.

It is believed that Hall is now trying to revenge himself upon the lawyers by involving them in litigation which, win or lose, cannot but be costly, as it is an expensive business to put in even a perfect defence, when the other side is not good for costs. Why, however, Hall should attack firms who have nothing to do with him or his case is not very clear.

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF TROUT.

The Breeder and Sportsman.

The question as to the right of owners of fish ponds or enclosed waters, where trout or other fish have been propagated, to sell and dispose of the same at any and all times, irrespective of fish laws, local or state, is a well settled one, contrary to the belief of many who "raise" trout in such manner. The opinion of most fish culturists is that so long as they have raised the fish, they may dispose of them in the same manner as ordinary truck garden products. In this way they are wrong. If such were the case, the openings for an evasion of fish laws would be obvious. In several of the Eastern states the question has been settled by legislative aid.

On the coast the matter has come up in different localities. At the next session of the Oregon legislature an attempt will be made to pass a law permitting the sale of trout propagated by private means, and in inclosed waters. A similar statute is in effect in the state of Washington, and has resulted in the raising of large numbers of trout by companies or farmers who own streams or lakes adapted to the purpose. While many of these trout growers have developed fish of marketable size, few of the trout have been sold, as it is figured that another year's growth will more than pay for the care of keeping them an additional season.

Sportsmen generally favor the plan, as its success would tend to stop the surreptitious sale of wild trout, taken from the public streams, to clubs and high-toned restaurants, which are able to pay a good price for trout and guarantee protection to the men who supply them. Systematic propagation would also permit owners of water-courses to stock them with game fish at reasonable expense, and would increase the supply all around.

"Of the "trout farms" now in operation in Washington state, perhaps the largest is that of the Commercial Trout Company, which has been in business several years, with hatcheries near Snohomish. Hatchery aid nursery buildings have been erected and equipment installed, cottages built for keepers, and nearly 2,000,000 trout hatched, not including this year's spawn. Some of these trout are now over two years old and of marketable size, but the company will not place any of its product on the market for another year.

About a year ago the company, finding its facilities inadequate for the maintenance of stock on hand, and to provide trout for future years, increased its capital from $50,000 to $75,000. Since that time a dam has been built across the Sultan river, diverting a portion of the flow to the trout farm. The flume is 3,500 feet long, four feet wide and three feet deep, and is built on such a grade as to divert 32,000 gallons of water a minute. An artificial lake for raising wild trout for breeding purposes will, when completed, cover thirty-three acres and have a maximum depth of twenty feet. The depth is graduated so that the trout can choose their own places for exercise or rest. Thirty new rearing ponds have been completed, and ground cleared for 100 additional ponds, which will be installed as rapidly as possible.

The company began taking eggs last December, and has completed the work of hatching now. About 1,250,000 eggs were imported from the East, and all arrived in good condition. About 2,500,000 of this year's fry are being fed now.

MANUFACTURERS IN ENGLAND.

Canadian Merchants Get a Warm Welcome at Walsall.

Walsall, Eng., June 30.—Walsall was en fete on account of the visit of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The streets were abundantly decorated with bunting and the school children were given a special holiday. A large crowd waited at the station, and great cheering greeted the arrival of the C.M.A. specials. The visitors were met by a representative of the Chamber of Commerce, and after a reception by the mayor, viewed the new town hall. Luncheon was served in the drill hall, which was decked with a magnificent display of bunting. Lord Strathcona was to attend, but sent apologies. The toast of the C.M.A. received great applause.

President George, replying, emphasized the fact that Americans saw opportunities in Canada which the English were slow to recognize. He emphasized his previous statement of the political significance of the visit of the C.M.A. Canada was in favor herself of granting preferential tariffs, but would not presume to interfere in old country politics. He presented the president of the Walsall chamber with an autograph book with the names of all the delegates.

After luncheon the party set out in brakes to view the different manufactories and the various places of interest. Hugh crowds were waiting for the party when they left the luncheon room, it being practically a general holiday. The inhabitants say the crowds were as great as on the occasion of the royal visit some years ago. The C.M.A. were delighted with their reception.

E. & N. OFFICIAL CIRCULAR.

Officers of the Island Railway Named and Promotions Noted.

The directors and officials of the E. & N. railway and the names of those succeeding to offices in the C.P.R. as a result of transfer to the E. & N. service, are designated in a circular issued from the office of Mr. R. Marpole, general superintendent of the C.P.R.

According to this official gazette the directorate of the E. & N. railway is composed of the following gentlemen: President, Mr. William Whyte; vice-president, Mr. R. Marpole; secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. F. Salsbury; land commissioner, Mr. J. S. Dennis.

Mr. H. E. Beasley, C.P.R. superintendent at Vancouver, is appointed superintendent of the Island road.

Mr. J. Goodfellow, late chief train despatcher and trainmaster in Vancouver, is appointed assistant superintendent with headquarters in Victoria.

Mr. G. L. Courtney of Victoria is made district freight and passenger agent of the Island railway.

Mr. J. Goodfellow will have charge of the railway lines, while the steamers and floating stock of the E. & N. will be under the supervision of Capt. J. W. Troup, superintendent of the coasting service of the C.P.R.

Succeeding Mr. Goodfellow as chief train despatcher in Vancouver will be Mr. A. E. Stevens, recently trainmaster at Nelson. Mr. Stevens is now in Vancouver.

Mr. S. L. Preuter of Vancouver becomes trainmaster at that point. Owing to the large amount of business it was decided to separate the dual office of chief train despatcher and trainmaster held by Mr. Goodfellow.

STURDY SCOTCH FARM HANDS.

Lot of Experienced Men and Domestic Servants Have Reached Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, June 30.—Alexander Longmuir, of Stonehaven, Scotland, has arrived in the city with 60 experienced farm hands from Scotland, and a number of domestic servants. Mr. Longmuir was for many years engaged in farming at Carberry. Eighteen months ago he sold his farm and returned to Scotland in the service of the Canadian Pacific railway as special immigration agent. During the period he has been in the old country he has sent 300 people to Canada, chiefly experienced farm hands and domestic servants. The Scotch immigrants secured by him come largely from the north, although there have been representatives from every part of the country. On the present trip he brought out 26 factory girls from Aberdeen, to work in the factories of the Canadian Colored Cotton Company, of Cornwall, Ont. The company of girls was divided in Montreal, some going to Cornwall and some to Milltown, N. B. The 60 farm hands brought out yesterday were sent to various points in the province, 15 going to Carberry, 10 to Brandon and the balance to a number of western points. The party landed from the Lake Erie at Quebec. Two Scotch pipers accompanied the immigrants, and enlivened the wharf at Quebec by playing a number of selections while the girls danced a Scotch reel.

Mr. Longmuir states that he could have found employment for one hundred additional men if he had brought as many with him, and that he could have got the men if he had been sure of employment, but he felt afraid to guarantee work to so many. He will now go west to Calgary, and will afterwards cover all the branch lines, taking orders from farmers who want good farm hands, and also from those who require domestic servants. He will visit all principal points in Manitoba and the West.

Mr. Longmuir's own history is the best recommendation for Manitoba. He came to Canada 15 years ago without capital and sold his farm last year for a large sum of money. He still holds a section of land near Melfort, and may return to the West and begin farming again in Canada.

Perry's Record

New York, June 30.—Chairman James Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States received a report from John McLachlan, representative of the record committee in the central association of the Amateur Athletic Union, who says Perry, of Chicago University, when he made his record with the 12-pound hammer at Pullman, Ill., of 184 feet 6 inches, did not throw from the official iron or wood circle, and that the record cannot be allowed.

SAYS HE IS 105 YEARS OF AGE.

Argues Law With State's Attorney and Refers to Milton and Spencer.

Baltimore News.

George Walker, who says he is 105 years old, and whose breast is scarred with wounds which he declares were received in the Crimean War, was tried in Part 2 of the criminal court before Judge Harlan and a jury upon the charge of larceny. After he had argued Blackstone's principles of law with Deputy State's Attorney O'Dunne and had made an impassioned speech to Judge Harlan and the jury, during the course of which he quoted frequently from the philosophies of Herbert Spencer and Solomon, the jury decided that he was crazy, and brought in a verdict to that effect.

He admitted that he had taken a pair of shears from the store of Charles H. Richards, but said that Mr. Richards owed him $1.50, and that he had taken the shears in compensation for the debt. "I respectfully submit," he said to Mr. O'Dunne, "that where there is no malicious intent to commit larceny there can be no crime. The principle is laid down in Blackstone and followed by all legislators. There being no crime, there can, I submit, be no punishment."

Walker continued, in a quavering voice, to assure Mr. O'Dunne that he was 105 years old and bore the scars of wounds received before Sebastopol. "I am a graduate of Oxford University, England," he said, "and my sister is the distinguished Dr. Mary Walker of Washington, D. C. I am the only man alive today who has had the honor of shaking the hand of Thomas Jefferson and John Quincy Adams—I have done both, I assure you."

In his appeal to Judge Harlan and the jury, Walker said:

"I have lived in Baltimore for 88 years, and I ascribe my present position to that demon of destruction — drink."

"Were you drunk when you took these shears?" asked Mr. O'Dunne.

"I had taken twenty-five glasses of 10-cent whiskey, sir, and you will admit that it was calculated to make me drunk," was his reply. Continuing, he said to Judge Harlan: "Sir, if I am permitted to go free this time, I will go so far from the demon drink that God shall not be able to see me with a telescope. I appeal to your honor for mercy. Herbert Spencer says that no true man would kick a dog when he is down, and I am down, sir, I assure you. When man, as Milton says, fell from Heaven, he inherited earthly and sensuous desires, and to these I have been a victim. Although I have endeavored to abstain from evil, your honor will at once admit the psychological truth of the maxim that while the spirit is willing the flesh is weak. Man, indeed, is mutable. When I look back over the ruins of my life I am driven to wonder that I should have exhausted myself in things so trivial. Life, as Solomon says, is indeed all vanity and vexation, and from the viewpoint of my age that truth becomes daily plainer and plainer to me. I beg the court for an opportunity to make something out of the end of my life."

Mr. O'Dunne suggested to the jury that a verdict of not guilty, by reason of insanity, be rendered, and it was accordingly done. Judge Harlan will consider the case and probably send Walker to some asylum.

The old man appears to be about 80 years old. He has had several collisions with the police before.

APPRECIATE B. C. TIMBER.

Substantial Investments by Advance Guard of Eastern Lumber Magnates.

It has been customary for people in this province to remark that the East will have to look to us for the supply of lumber now that the pine woods of Michigan and other States have been practically exhausted, says the Columbian. Within the past few months this comfortable prediction has been practically verified by the influx of Eastern capital seeking investment in British Columbia timber limits, and Eastern capitalists who are losing no time in establishing their mills in this province.

All parts of the province have benefited by this. Within the year the Elk Lumber Company, composed chiefly of Minnesota men, have built a large mill at Fernie. Otis Staples, a Michigan millionaire, has given his name to a new town which has risen with his mill near Cranbrook. At Mundy, 17 miles from Revelstoke, another large mill has been erected by an old Pennsylvania firm, and several New Westminster men have found steady work in construction.

The Kamloops Lumber Company has three mills. One at Kamloops, on the site of that burned last year, one at Enderby, and one at Annis. This company is composed of wealthy Canadians, such as Geo. McCormick, ex-M.P. for Parry Sound, Ont., and Geo. Ryan of Toronto. Another mill will soon be erected near Kamloops by E. F. Ferris of Traverse City and associate Michigan lumber magnates.

At the coast the Rat Portage Lumber Company is a newcomer, establishing a branch mill some time ago on Harrison river, though it is not just at present operating. The Vancouver Lumber Company, J. D. Moody, manager, means Mexican capital come north. At New Westminster the old Ross-McLaren mill has been acquired and put into operation by American capital represented by Lester David, and Small & Bucklin, late of Ithaca, New York, are building a large mill in the West End. H. L. Jenkins, of Minneapolis, recently secured limits on the North Arm of the inlet from which to feed his mill at Blaine, Wash., and other Washington millmen are casting sheep's-eyes on our timber limits.

On Vancouver Island, Boston capitalists are securing limits and planning to erect a mill.

McGoldrick & Lammars, of Minnesota, who have built at Nelson, have just secured 55 square miles of limits on Queen Charlotte Islands, and Detroit, Mich., and other capitalists have become interested lately in large holdings up the coast. All the above-mentioned mills, of course, mean that extensive timber limits have been secured. Yet these are but the vanguard of the men who will seek to get control of the vast areas of timber, the nature and extent of which is not yet known to anyone.

THE NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

E. O. Malins was arraigned at 10 o'clock this morning before Captain Pittendrigh, S. M., for his preliminary hearing on the charge of having made illegal use of the court seal in the issuing of fraudulent certificates of naturalization, says the Columbian.

The first witness was Registrar J. J. Cambridge of the county court of Wesminster. Mr. Cambridge explained the course which certificates of naturalization were supposed to take, and produced the paper which purported to be such a document issued and signed by Malins to Olaf Oleson. This certificate had never been before the court, and he had several others in his possession which had been made out in the same manner. Cross-examined by Mr. Whiteside for the defence, witness said that since the fraud had been discovered Oleson's affidavit had been retaken and a certificate will be issued to him in due course if no objection is raised.

Olaf Oleson was next called and testified to having obtained what he supposed was his naturalization paper through N. J. Larsen from Malins. He had paid Malins $5 for the paper.

Mr. N. J. Larsen, grocer, also gave evidence in connection with the issuing of the Oleson certificate.

When Mr. J. H. Bowes had closed the case for the prosecution Mr. Whiteside for the defence, announced he had nothing to say at this stage, and the accused was accordingly commited for trial.

It is understood that the accused will appear before Judge Henderson this afternoon and elect for speedy trial at which he will plead guilty.

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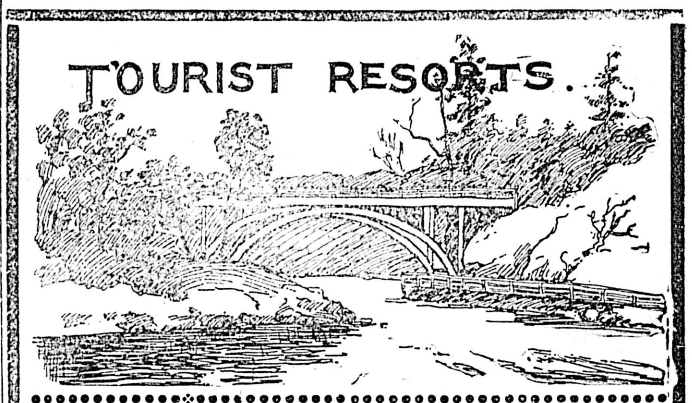

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The best trout fishing on Vancouver Island, excellent boating and picturesque scenery, tennis lawn. Stage leaves Tzouhalem Hotel, Duncans, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. PRICE BROS., Proprietors.

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This unique Tourist Resort has recently changed hands, and is now opened under new management. Ten miles from Victoria, on the line of the E. & N. Railway, and reached by one of the most delightful drives over first-class country roads.

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By Pastor Charles Wagner

"ZACCHAEUS' LESSON,"

ON THE REPARATION OF WRONG-DOING.

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PART I.

"And he made haste and came down and received Him joyfully. And when they saw it, they all murmured, saying that he was gone to be a guest with a man that is a sinner. And Zacchaeus stood and said unto the Lord: Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor; and if I have taken anything from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold. And Jesus said unto him: This day is salvation come to this house, for so much as he also is a son of Abraham."—St. Luke, xix, 6-9.

My Brethren,—I would first of all remind you that the man spoken of in the text had climbed into the sycamore tree to see Jesus pass by. In this action there is an interesting psychological demonstration; first, it indicates the eagerness with which this chief of publicans went forward to meet Jesus. There was an attraction between him and that passerby. His action also shows a spirit of determination and a wholesome contempt for public opinion, for there is a good and a bad contempt for public opinion.

Everyone knows what conventionality is; it is made to maintain within certain limits the passions and irregularity of men, to restrain their follies. There are some minds that break through these conventional barriers; some of them do so in order to perform kind acts of folly—sometimes the same people perform wrong acts of folly. Others, less logical, are full of ardor in breaking through the barriers of prudent and ordinary conventionality, but only for the purpose of freeing themselves at the same time from some moral law; but when the day comes when a great duty is to be performed that is perhaps also contrary to conventional rules, these same independent persons become submissive slaves and shelter themselves behind those very conventions in order not to be called upon to perform any fine and generous act of folly.

The man we are speaking of today was not of that hypocritical school. Although he was little of stature, he was, among his own people, a man of note, a well-known chief, a personage of some importance. When a man of this kind performs an act such as that of climbing into a sycamore, he breaks away from conventionality. His action is contrary to outward decorum and dignity. It is only fit for children, for the urchins of the city of Jericho of that time, or of the Paris of today, to climb trees to see a procession go by. Seriously minded men do not climb trees. Among the points of good behavior that Cicero impressed upon his son was that "he should never run in the street, for fear of seeming to lack constancy."

Our chief of the publicans swept conventionality aside and climbed into the sycamore. How many jeering and ironical remarks must have been hurled at him! I seem to hear them now! But they left him perfectly unconcerned—he wanted to see Jesus, and he saw Him. Christ came up and called him, as we know, saying: "Zacchaeus, make haste and come down, for today I must abide at thy house." Zacchaeus then hastens to obey and Christ becomes his guest. He can hardly have expected such a result. It is no small matter to receive such a guest—it is easy to serve Him at table, but morally, what a place He occupies! Zacchaeus, chief of the publicans, doubtless possessed ill-gotten means, yet, nevertheless, the promise he makes later on seems to show a certain honesty in a man who is acquainted with figures. We may also be sure that a man who brings himself to make such a promise is not steeped very deeply in injustice, for a fourfold restitution would not have been possible if wrongdoing had been habitual to him.

However, Christ entered his house, and such an event must entail great consequences. Certain objects, even, make remarkable changes in the house they are taken to. You have heard of furniture that has been brought into a house: of a certain carpet, for instance, whose story has become memorable: the comparison between the newcomer and the other household effects wrought such a remarkable change in the mind of the owner of the house that finally the whole place was renovated "on account of a carpet."

"When a man comes into a house for the first time we never know what a combination the mind of the newcomer will make with the minds of its other inhabitants.

On the day when the chief of the publicans received Jesus in his house he did not receive an individual; he received an ideal, a spirit, a new world, a new manner of understanding life. Imagine the house of this rich man, for he was wealthy, according to what the text tells us. It must have been a sumptuous house, whose owner was surrounded by all kinds of things that would enhance his own importance and be a suitable frame to him. In these magnificent surroundings at this table that had so often seen richly attired guests, Christ sat down that day in all His simplicity, His poverty, His modesty and His moral greatness. The man at whose table He sits is alive to that presence; he feels himself deeply and secretly moved by it. At the same time, he hears voices calling attention to the contrast between the host and his guest; murmurings are heard about the house, criticisms are made, fingers are pointed at him, and he understands the meaning of these popular murmurings. Christ says nothing to him—he remains silent. But in the soul of Zacchaeus, the publican, tumultuous thoughts surge and disturb him—he feels himself under the contemptuous gaze of the multitude, who declare, without regard to his feelings, that a strange mistake is being made here, that the Just One who should know men has lowered Himself by entering an unclean house and sitting at a table where any one who respects himself would never eat. Perhaps he sought a shelter from the pitiless judgment of the multitude in the gaze of Christ.

Christ still remains silent. But clearer and clearer the chief of the publicans hears an inner voice saying to him more loudly than the murmurings of the crowd: "Look upon the One who has come to thy house; He is seated there—Ah! if He were only sitting at the table of an upright man." And Zacchaeus thinks to himself: "Have I let Him come into this house upon which weighs the shame of ill-gotten riches? Have I dishonored Him? No!" And without any preface, without waiting for any comment from Christ, Zacchaeus replies to the tempest of thoughts and words that rages in his heart and says to Him: "Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor, and if I have taken anything from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold." Thus when the time came, a purifying light shone forth from the heavy and dark clouds.

I will make only one remark, my brethren; for the sake of equity and justice, we must suppose the order of the promises made by this publican to be inverted. It is not possible to give half of one's goods to the poor without first purifying them. We should, therefore, begin with this declaration: "If I have taken anything from any man, I will restore it." This will explain to you why I said just now that this publican cannot have been the thief he was considered to be, counting him among the multitude of his unscrupulous compeers, for if he had done as much wrong as was supposed, before he had given any alms to the poor, he would have been ruined by his restitution.

I therefore think that in this case we have to do with an honest publican, a man of good, who has strayed into an evil calling. It is sometimes well for a good man to be in a low and common trade—he may bring happy changes into it. Zacchaeus is a living proof of this. We see him ready to make reparation if any one comes up and complains of having been wrongly treated by him. This man has some character.

We have known and every day we meet people who never dream to repairing the harm they have done ostensibly or in secret. They think that they can cleanse themselves by giving a part of their ill-gotten gains to the hands of the needy. Do you think that you can sanctify your spoils by offering a part of them to the Lord?

What is honored here, or what is blasphemed? It is not morally or humanly admissible that ill-gotten goods can be purified otherwise than by being restored. We cannot justify the tree of theft by gathering a branch of it to offer to the divinities or to mankind; that is a dishonor to me and to God. Above everything else, we should say to ourselves: "If I have done harm to any one, I will repair it," and then, if your heart is large enough, you can add: "Out of what remains, which will be purified like wheat without husks or tares, I will give one-half to the poor."

"When Zacchaeus, the publican, climbed into the sycamore, he performed an action contrary to usual conventionality; but he climbed a much greater height when he quietly declared to Jesus what he intended doing.

Nothing is more contrary to the ordinary conventions of life than the repairing of evil. I therefore declare that I look upon this man as having a generous and independent nature. Just as he broke away from conventionality by climbing a tree from where he could clearly see Christ, so he did not give a thought to what would be said when he was about to take a much greater and more decisive step. In this he gives us a powerful lesson on the reparation of wrongdoing.

Little Graces Which Captivate the Men

New York Press.

Men, like truth, are stranger than fiction—to the woman who doesn't understand them. Since Eve first tested Adam, the greatest study of womankind has been man. She has studied his tastes and his appetite, his desires and his digestion. She has worked her fingers to the bone to please him, skinned herself alive to the beautiful in his eyes, and spent the fortunes of her forefathers in dressing to attract him. Yet even to this day there are those of her who have not found out what it is that constitutes the secret of a woman's fascination for a man.

There are pretty-faced girls who boast all the virtues of heaven that stand by open-eyed and watch vain, inconsequential butterflies flit away with the best of the season's catch, while the virtuous ones hang limply to the family tree, finally to become sour old maids, who go about declaring that "men do not understand women." Of course they don't; if they did women would no longer interest them any more than a Chinese puzzle once solved.

But the vain and selfish woman does not carry off the palm, dear spinster, because of her faults, but in spite of them. Those faults may be as deep and unconquerable as the blue sea, but if they are covered by a superficial layer of the right virtues, the virtues upon which every man lays stress, he will not see them until too late, and he may never see them at all. On the other hand, a girl may be an angel of self-sacrifice, a pattern of truth and honor, and a good cook and a beauty into the bargain, without ever attracting a single masculine admirer. For it is neither nobility nor generosity, capability nor cleverness which men admire in women; it is a whole host of little virtues, the cultivation of which one may have overlooked while she was praying to be good and learning to make pudding and beef stew.

First of all, a man like naturalness in women. He scorns an affected woman as he would an artificial plant or a patent medicine marked "just as good." There is nothing "just as good" as a girl without a particle of self-consciousness; a girl so sure of herself that she does not have to pretend to be that which she is not; so sure of her own virtues that she does not have to assume any; so sure of her own attractions that she does not have to affect a pose. A man will forgive the basest deception more quickly than a rouged cheek or a blackened eyelash; he will forgive out-and-out villainy more readily than a simper or a padded figure. He likes flattery, but the implied flattery of the affected woman who is so anxious to please him that she distorts herself body and soul, is too much for him. It sickens him, like cake that is too sweet, or pudding that is too sugary. The girl who is a work of art mentally and physically will not "pass" any more successfully than counterfeit money. She gives the opposite sex mental indigestion.

That is the second of the superficial virtues which man writes upon his list. There is nobody who possesses so many "toes" to be trodden upon as the average man. He is a monument of vanity; and vanity is the mother of nerves. The woman who knows how to do and say the right thing at the right moment is more of an angel in his eyes than the woman who would lay down her life for him. She may be the epitome of selfishness and the incarnation of disloyalty, but if she can succeed in making him think that she appreciates, understands and admires him he fancies her a wonder. Many a wife has slaved her life out trying to please a man who deserted her for the woman who told him that his nose was a good shape and that he ought to be famous. He felt that the latter woman understood him. And she did. She understood that what he wanted was not good dinners, but a good dose of strong flattery; not loving devotion, but extravagant admiration.

The woman who prides herself on being bravely frank will recover from her pride by the time she is 40 and has discovered that what men want to be told is not the truth, but what they imagine is true; not what they are, but what they want to be. The woman who sacrifices herself, body and soul, for her husband and then flies into a tantrum because he doesn't appreciate it, might have saved herself both the sacrifice and the tantrum to better advantage. A woman who cannot control her temper can never control a man; and a husband will forget the most noble acts of virtue after one glance at his wife while she is in a passion. The greatest love will not withstand the wear and tear of constant nagging.

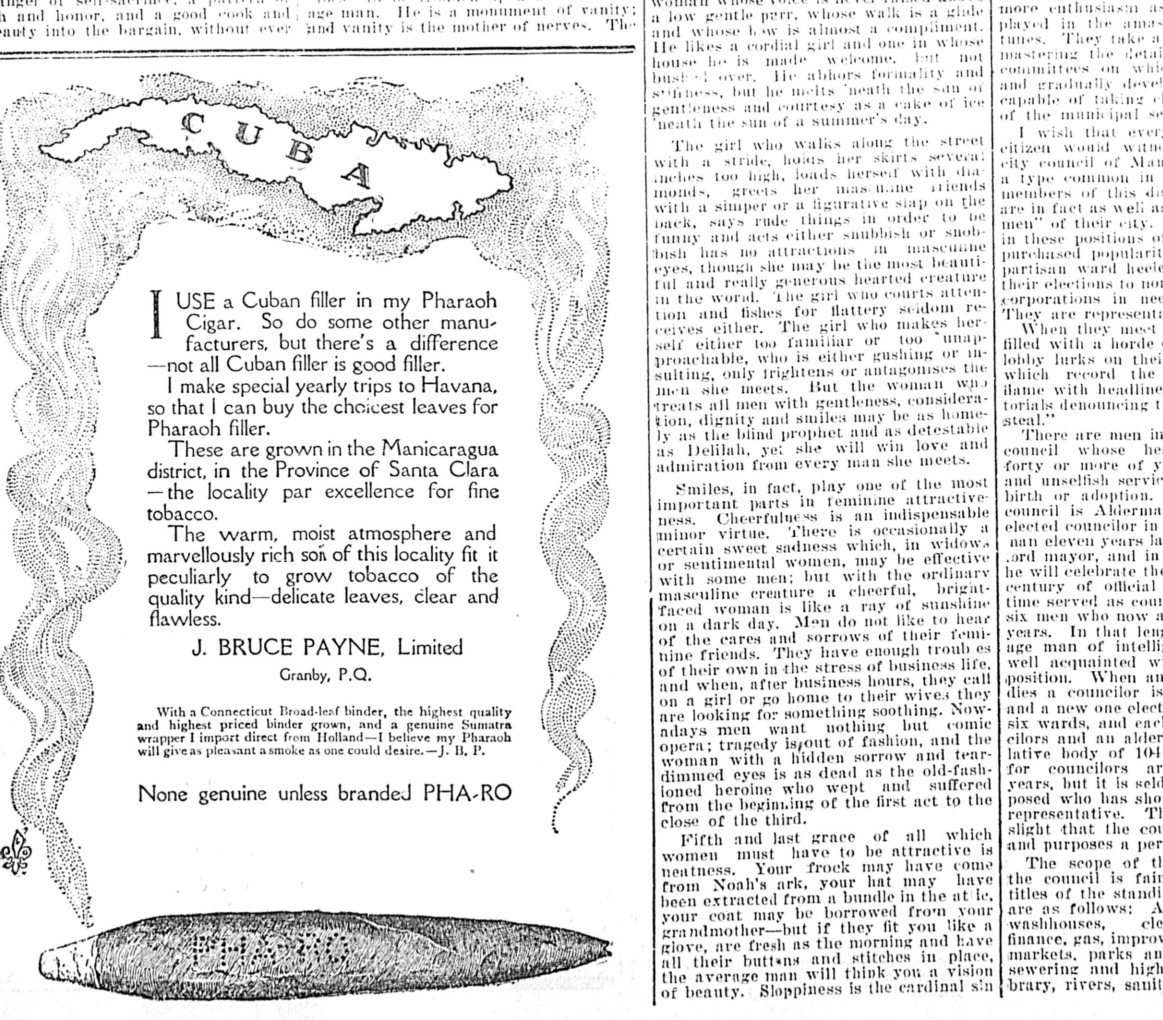
The third of the feminine graves is good manners. It seems almost folly to suggest this to a well-bred woman; yet there are hundreds of women who fancy themselves well-bred, but have not the first elements of really good manners. A man hates a loud woman as he hates a loud necktie or loud music. He will forgive bad morals sooner than bad manners; a breach of honor more quickly than a breach of etiquette. He likes a woman whose voice is never raised above a low gentle purr, whose walk is a glide and whose bow is almost a compliment. He likes a cordial girl and one in whose house he is made welcome, but not bustled over. He abhors formality and stiffness, but he melts 'neath the sun of gentleness and courtesy as a cake of ice 'neath the sun of a summer's day.

The girl who walks along the street with a stride, holds her skirts several inches too high, loads herself with diamonds, greets her masculine friends with a simper or a figurative slap on the back, says rude things in order to be funny and acts either snubbish or snobbish has no attractions in masculine eyes, though she may be the most beautiful and really generous hearted creature in the world. The girl who courts attention and fishes for flattery seldom receives either. The girl who makes herself either too familiar or too "unapproachable, who is either gushing or insulting, only frightens or antagonises the men she meets. But the woman who treats all men with gentleness, consideration, dignity and smiles may be as homely as the blind prophet and as detestable as Delilah, yet she will win love and admiration from every man she meets.

Smiles, in fact, play one of the most important parts in feminine attractiveness. Cheerfulness is an indispensable minor virtue. There is occasionally a certain sweet sadness which, in widows or sentimental women, may be effective with some men; but with the ordinary masculine creature a cheerful, bright-faced woman is like a ray of sunshine on a dark day. Men do not like to hear of the cares and sorrows of their feminine friends. They have enough troubles of their own in the stress of business life, and when, after business hours, they call on a girl or go home to their wives they are looking for something soothing. Nowadays men want nothing but comic opera; tragedy is out of fashion, and the woman with a hidden sorrow and tear-dimmed eyes is as dead as the old-fashioned heroine who wept and suffered from the beginning of the first act to the close of the third.

Fifth and last grace of all which women must have to be attractive is neatness. Your frock may have come from Noah's ark, your hat may have been extracted from a bundle in the attic, your coat may be borrowed from your grandmother—but if they fit you like a glove, are fresh as the morning and have all their buttons and stitches in place, the average man will think you a vision of beauty. Sloppiness is the cardinal sin in a man's eyes. He knows nothing about style, but he does know when a girl is properly put together. An untidy shoestring gets on his nerves; a frayed skirt, or an unhitched belt, or a badly fitting waist, gives him the blues; mussy hair arouses his temper. A soiled shirt waist or a collar that needs soap and water are greater crimes in his eyes than a soiled reputation.

You may possess all the great virtues under the sun—nobility, honor, unselfishness, industry and intellect—but if you have not one of these minor virtues—naturalness, tact, good manners, cheerfulness and neatness—you will not be loved of men. For, after all, since it is the outside of the vessel at which man must gaze and by which he must judge, even though the vessel contained refined gold, he will not value it unless it is ornamented with the five graces.



THE AMERICAN COLLEGE STROKE

Ralph D. Paine in Outing.

The trend toward a distinctive "American college stroke," has been steadily progressive, and seemed to reach a climax two years ago when the expert eye at Poughkeepsie identified the several eights in practice rather by minor differences than by any variation of cardinal principles. At New London, not only were Harvard and Yale trying to do the same things in much the same way, but the "new school" of rowing at Red Top, as taught by Mr. Colson of Cornell, differed from that coached the year before by Messrs. Higginson and Storrow only in the finer points of finished watermanship and all-round detail.

In fact, the splendid Harvard eights of 1902 and 1903 closely resembled in form the crews that Courtney was sending to Poughkeepsie. This was not direct imitation, but because Higginson and Courtney were building on the same basic principles, as taught by their common experience and observation. Therefore, when Mr. Colson picked up his task at Cambridge, he did not seek new material on the theory that old oarsmen must learn a discarded stroke before they could master a new one, but he chose the veterans of Mr. Higginson's crews, and by this showed that he was not preaching a gospel strange to Harvard rowing.

But last year on the Hudson this evolution of an "American college stroke" was seemingly dealt a heavy blow by the unexpected victory of Syracuse, a newcomer on the water. The theorists were at sea, but this innovation in the rowing field is not so radical as it at first appeared.

Syracuse turned out a phenomenally strong and gritty eight, driven by a stroke-oar, Packard, of most uncommon merit. Coach Ten Eyck of Syracuse taught his men to pull as long a stroke as they could "bite off," and to carry it through most amazingly, wherefore their oars were so long in the water that the importance of letting the shell run smoothly between strokes could be overlooked. With immense dash and courage these young giants ripped their killing stroke through and finished strong, deserving their victory—every inch of it.

On the other hand, it is true that, in the long run, Ten Eyck will find this style a vulnerable one. An average eight cannot pull a winning four-mile race with it, and sooner or later he will cut off the stroke at both ends and pay more attention to the work of his crews while their oars are out of the water. If, then, they can keep their grip on this splendid catch whose effectiveness suggests the catch of an English university eight, they will have put their system upon a solid basis. And with the stroke thus modified, Syracuses will be working in harmony with their rivals toward agreement in the matter of an "American stroke."

Municipal Ownership

Frederick Upham Adams writes that the secret of the success of municipal ownership in Britain lies in the unimpeachable honesty and civic zeal of city officials. He says:

Criticism is made by those who for various reasons are opposed to public ownership that elected officials cannot be expected to possess the detailed technical knowledge and the experience necessary to the proper administration of such complex and diversified enterprises as street railways, gas works, electric lighting and power plants, the erection and supervision of dwellings and cottages and the numerous other undertakings assumed or in contemplation by the municipalities of Great Britain. Next to the fear of offering added opportunity for official plunder this is the more quoted argument, made against the system by those who discuss and write of it in the United States.

Such a plea is rarely made in England and never in Scotland even by those who have most reason to call a halt on any extension of the field of public ownership. I talked with scores of business men and large property owners, and it is only the simple truth to state that without exception these men asserted that no such charge was ever entertained by the responsible element of the community.

It is difficult for an American to comprehend the possibility of a municipal legislative and executive body actuated solely by an intelligent desire to so administer affairs as to safeguard and promote the common interests of citizens and taxpayers.

The British taxpayer selects his alderman or councilor with the same care and with the same object in view that actuates him when he has a vote for the choice of directors in a private corporation. He looks for a man who possesses judgment, ability and unimpeachable integrity. He does not demand a man who necessarily has an exact technical mastery of all of the details pertaining to the undertaking he will aid in supervising. Neither does he insist that the director of a railroad in which he is a stockholder shall be able to regulate the executive work of the general manager of the system.

An Englishman seldom seeks higher honor than an election as alderman in the town or city of his birth. As a stepping stone to this great distinction he must first serve as councilor, and one must stand high in a parish before he may hope to be chosen councilor. From their number the councilors elect one-third of their members to the exalted office of alderman, and if an alderman lives long enough he is certain to become mayor or lord mayor of his town or city.

Not until a man has required a competence of this world's goods does he aspire to civic honors in Great Britain. The man who at the age of forty-five has won a modest fortune must hold himself in readiness to retire at the call of his neighbors or to surrender a large share of his time to the service of his community. There are scores of official positions he may be called on to fill, but in none of them will he receive one penny of salary nor need he expect any material benefit or business prestige from the holding of such an office.

Mayors, aldermen, councilors, trustees and other elective officials in Great Britain serve absolutely without pay. The majority of these men devote a large share of their time to the cities which have thus honored them. They enter into this executive work with as much or more enthusiasm as was formerly displayed in the amassing of private fortunes. They take a pride and delight in mastering the details pertaining to the committees on which they are placed, and gradually develop until they are capable of taking charge of any branch of the municipal service.

I wish that every careless American citizen would witness a session of the city council of Manchester, which is of a type common in Great Britain. The members of this distinguished assembly are in fact as well as in name "the select-men" of their city. They are not placed in these positions of honor because of a purchased popularity, with groups of partisan ward heelers; they do not owe their elections to nominations dictated by corporations in need of their services. They are representatives of their city.

When they meet the galleries are not filled with a horde of office seekers. No lobby lurks on their flank. The papers which record the proceedings do not flame with headlines or bristle with editorials denouncing the "latest aldermanic steal."

There are men in the Manchester city council whose heads are white from forty or more of years spent in unpaid and unselfish service to the city of their birth or adoption. The dean of the council is Alderman King, who was elected councilor in 1856 and made alderman eleven years later. He has served as lord mayor, and in two years from now he will celebrate the completion of a half century of official life. The average time served as councilors by the twenty-six men who now are aldermen is eleven years. In that length of time the average man of intelligence should become well acquainted with the duties of his position. When an alderman resigns or dies a councilor is raised to his place and a new one elected. There are twenty-six wards, and each one has three councilors and an alderman, making a legislative body of 104 members. Elections for councilors are held once in three years, but it is seldom that a man is opposed who has shown himself a capable representative. The changes are so slight that the council is to all intents and purposes a permanent assembly.

The scope of the work relegated to the council is faintly indicated by the titles of the standing committees, which are as follows: Art gallery, baths and washhouses, cleansing, electricity, finance, gas, improvements and buildings, markets, parks and cemeteries, paving, sewering and highways, public tree library, rivers, sanitary, town hall, tramways, police and waterworks. There are also special committees on technical instruction, aided institutions, allocation of gas profits, collection of rents, electrolytic action upon pipes and mains, Manchester Royal infirmary, Manchester ship canal, telephones and ventilation of sewers.

Each of the standing committees has from three to twelve subcommittees, the vast work of the council being thus divided among the 104 members, each one being held responsible for the faithful performance of one or more specific duties. The plan in its entirety is in almost every particular superior to the prevailing organization of kindred bodies in the United States. I do not believe that there is an elective body in this country which can compare with the city council of Manchester in the matter of organization and in executive capacity. The plain truth of the matter is that, compared with Manchester and Glasgow, our American cities are the merest novices in the science of municipal government.

I had an interesting talk with our American consul in one of the larger cities of Great Britain. Our conversation was confidential, and his name and station are not material.

"What is the secret of the success of municipal ownership in this city?" I asked.

"The unimpeachable honesty and civic zeal of the members of the city council and back of them an honest and zealous body of electors," was his unhesitating response. "That is all that is secret or mysterious about it. So far as a system of checks or of bookkeeping is concerned there is nothing to prevent the officials from stealing the city blind. Any of the cliques in our great cities would loot this town and drive it into bankruptcy in a year. It would be like handing the keys of a safe to a burglar and promising him immunity from arrest. But the citizens of this place elect men whom it is not necessary to watch. In half a century suspicion has never been directed against a member of this city council. Public ownership is a success here, but that does not imply that it would be one in the United States. The conditions are entirely different."

"By which you mean that the standard of morality and of civic consciousness is higher here than in the United States?" I ventured.

"You may draw your own conclusions," he said. "Most of your readers will not believe your statement that there is such an institution as an honest and patriotic city council, and, never having seen one, they are not to be blamed for such unbelief."

From this gentleman and from others I learned that with the increase in the responsibilities assumed by the various cities there has occurred a corresponding change in the personnel of the municipal councils. The acquiring of street railways, gas works, electric light and power plants and the erection of dwellings for the working classes have caused the electors to seek as councillors men whose life work and business interests have been along the same lines. Vacancies are filled with architects, manufacturers, mechanical engineers and others familiar with the enterprises in which the city has invested millions of pounds.

The statement has repeatedly been made in the United States by certain writers that those who have the direct management of these municipal enterprises serve without pay. This is not true. The aldermen and councilors as well as the mayor and other officials do not receive a penny in compensation for their services, and their duties demand a large share of their time, but the general managers and superintendents of tramways, gas plants and other undertakings receive the same or more pay than would be awarded to them were they employed for private rather than public corporations. The council committees select these men, and they search the world for the most capable experts and executives at the command of salaries. Not the slightest preference is given to local ability. Selections are made on the same principle which guides a private board of directors in search of a manager who is capable of increasing the efficiency of a plant and of adding to the revenues. The active heads of the great reproductive municipal departments in Great Britain receive from $5,000 to $15,000 a year. The cities have outbid the private companies in the quest for executive and engineering talent.

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10 peach trees, two each of the following varieties, which are the very best of the new varieties: Carmen, Fitzgerald, Kalamazoo, New Prolific and Greensboro, all hardy and prolific, but if preferred we will send eight apple or pear trees, buyer's selection of variety, in place of the ten peach trees. 2 Climax plum, the wonderful new Japanese plum, largest and best, full crops every year. 2 early Richmond cherry, five trees, best variety. 12 Dunlap strawberry plants, the best variety among all the new strawberries, immensely productive, finest quality.

All the above, fourteen trees and twelve plants, all for one dollar and twenty-five cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order before it is too late. Remember, for one dollar and twenty-five cents we send you the twelve plants and fourteen trees. Order now. If you are not satisfied with the trees when you receive them, we will return the money sent for them.

Offer No. 2—For twenty-five cents we will send, prepaid, one dozen Mammoth Gladioli bulbs from our wonderful collection, embracing every color and kind known, and many new seedlings never sold before. Bulbs equal of this collection have never been sold for less than fifty cents to one dollar per dozen, but for this short time we make this special offer of one dozen Mammoth Gladioli bulbs of this rare collection for twenty-five cents. Order now before our supply is exhausted. If the blooms from these bulbs do not surpass anything you have grown before in the way of Gladioli, we will return the money sent us and you keep the bulbs.

Offer No. 3—All the above varieties are the very best to be had anywhere and both orders should be accepted at once by all who want the best fruits and finest flowers, but to make it so liberal that all will try them and thus advertise our low prices and superior stock, we make this remarkably liberal offer. To all who send for both the above orders, we will send, absolutely free, two fine two-year-old Campbell's early grapevines. Campbell's early is the largest, hardiest, most productive, and best quality of all early grapes. For home use or market, Campbell's early is the best of all. Do not miss this opportunity to secure two of these valuable grapevines free. Write to us if you are interested in the best fruit.

STRAWBERRY SPECIAL.

For two dollars we will send 1,100 first class strawberry plants as named below. These are strong, first class plants, good as can be grown anywhere and the varieties are the best.

500 Senator Dunlap, unequalled for a general purpose berry; 500 Babauch, immense in size and yield; 100 General De Wet, best and new late variety, very valuable. Or, if you prefer other varieties, you may select 1,100 plants from the following list: Haveland, Jessie Warfield, Glen Mary, Clyde, Gandy, Sample, Brandywine, Crescent, Sharpless, Mitchell's Early, Beederwood, Lovett, Marshall, Gladstone, Wm. Belt, and McKinley.

If a smaller number is preferred, we will send for one dollar 500 plants, our selection of varieties from the above-named varieties. And we will add to these 50 General De Wet plants. Remember the plants are the very best.

SPECIAL GRAPE OFFER.

For sixty cents we will send one dozen grape vines, purchaser's selection of varieties from the list given below. These vines are extra select, two-year vines, first-class in every way. Satisfaction guaranteed. The varieties are Concord, Moores Early, Warden, Moores Diamond, Delaware, Ives Seedling, Catalpa, Salem, Lindley, Niagara, Champion and Elvira and Vergennes. Why do without a good supply of grapes when you can secure the best varieties at these bargain prices?

SPECIAL POEONY OFFER.

In our new Victorian Poeony we have the best variegated variety known today. A very profuse bloomer and as hardy as any forest tree. Blooms very large and full, being almost double the size of other poeonius.

The color is a beautiful pure white with the centre of the petals striped and dotted with the most beautiful shades. Not only is the color of this variety the most beautiful of all pooonies, but added to this is the fact that it has a fragrance as sweet as any tea rose.

What more can be asked for? Hardy anywhere, a never failing bloomer, immense blooms of unrivalled beauty and exquisite fragrance. All this and more may truly be said of our wonderful Victorian Poeony.

Variegated poeonies are seldom sold for less than 75 cents to $1.50 each, but, having a good supply, we make a special price of 35 cents, all charges prepaid. Four poeonies for one dollar, as follows: One each red, pink, white and one Variegated Victoria Poeony.

Rare Offer—For one dollar we will send, prepaid, ten Fine Hardy Roses. Best varieties, finest colors, extra fine plants. Every plant a hardy, vigorous grower and continual bloomer.

Money may be sent by post office or express money orders, registered letter or bank draft. When sent in any of these ways we will send an extra vine or tree to cover cost of sending. Note.—All prices are given in U. S. Money.

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THE COLONIST

It tells the merchant's story to the housewife while that story is fresh, and tells it at a time that will be most useful to both. THE COLONIST is emphatically the family paper of BRITISH COLUMBIA. Casual street sales to the man who carries his family under his hat cut a very large figure in the circulation department of most papers, but the COLONIST'S great hold is on the family, and the families are the merchants' best customers. THE COLONIST goes right into THE HOMES and stays there.

A PLEA FOR UNITY

A Sermon by Rev. Paul Frederick Sulphen, D.D., Minister Second Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, Ohio.

Only a little more than a decade remains to complete the fourth century of Protestant history. On the 31st day of October, 1517, Luther nailed his 95 theses to the door of the church at Wittenberg, and that date has been regarded ever since as the birthday of Protestantism. During these four centuries Protestantism has come to present a variegated spectacle. Almost from the beginning it began to split up into divisions. In Germany it assumed a twofold type, the Lutheran and the Reformed. In Holland, France, Switzerland and Scotland the Reformed type was in the ascendant, while in Denmark, Sweden and Norway it was Lutheran. England, as you remember, broke with the Church of Rome under Henry VIII., and the National Church has been ever since Episcopal. Such was the disjointed spectacle which Protestantism presented very soon after the Reformation had begun. In the centuries which have passed since then the conditions have grown worse and worse. The grand divisions of Protestantism three hundred and fifty years ago have divided and subdivided and divided again, until we have today more than two hundred denominations calling themselves Protestant, and in this country as many as ten different divisions of Presbyterians alone. The Episcopalians in like manner are divided into Protestant Episcopalians, Methodist Episcopalians and Reformed Episcopalians, the two last named being offshoots of the first. So it is throughout the length and breadth of the Protestant communions.

There was a time when the differences separating the churches seemed of the utmost importance. It was but natural that the Reformers who had but recently rediscovered the Bible and come out from the Church of Rome, should have imagined every statement of Scripture to be equally vital, and should have often placed immense emphasis on doctrines which seem to us of secondary moment today. Their habit of mind moreover was that of the Roman Church in which they had been trained, so that they were often as intolerant toward their fellow-Protestants who differed with them in the interpretation of Scripture as the Church of Rome was intolerant toward them. All this, however, has practically passed away, and we of the 20th century find ourselves heirs to conditions which we did not create, and for the continuation of which some of us find it increasingly difficult to discover any reasonable justification.

As a matter of fact all the Protestant churches, with the exception of a few small and heterodox sects, are agreed at the present time on the fundamental or essential facts and doctrines of Christianity. A belief in the Triune God; in Jesus Christ as the Divine Incarnation, the Redeemer and Savious of the world; in the Holy Scriptures as the inspired word of God to men; in the necessity for the new birth, through repentance of sin and faith in Christ; in the immortality of the soul with the just awards of the life everlasting according to the deeds done in the body; in the obligations to live in this world in all holiness and unselfishness, and faithfully to serve God and our fellow-men—this is held in common by Baptist and Methodist, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and by all other denominations of Evangelical Protestants. It is conceded by all that a genuine Christian life requires no more than the acceptance and exemplification of these truths, so that one denomination no longer questions the vigor of the Christian life of any other which rests upon these foundations of our common Christianity. The question of Calvinism or Arminianism in theology, of immersion or sprinkling in baptism, of church orders or particular opinions about the Lord's Supper, has absolutely nothing to do with these fundamental principles. These last as held by one church or another may be true or false, but whether the one or the other they have nothing to do with the salvation of any immortal soul, and in no way affect the essential principles of Christianity.

Personally, in common with many others of all Evangelical churches, I believe that the time has come for the divisions of Protestant Christendom to be healed. I believe that the necessity is urgent for one great Evangelical Catholic Church. The questions which divide the denominations are largely academic questions. It is conceded that they are not practical in the sense of actually affecting man's relation to God, or the salvation of the soul. No Presbyterian believes that a Methodist is not a good Christian because his theology is Arminian; no Methodist believes that a Presbyterian is not a good Christian because his theology is Calvinistic. The object of this discourse is to set forth what I believe are some of the imperative reasons for Protestant unity, and to sketch in a tentative way a plan by which it might be accomplished.

In the first place the present divisions of Protestantism have no sufficient justification. What possible ground of justification can be named? As long as men believed that salvation was only possible through their sect, however narrow such a view was, they were justified in remaining apart. It is almost within the memory of older persons here present when the salvation of Non-Calvinists was either denied, or but reluctantly admitted as a possibility. It is most certainly a fact that the time was when a polemic warfare was on in nearly every denominational pulpit; when the errors of Calvinism or Methodism were regarded as most dangerous heresies according to the standpoint of the preacher. But with the disappearance of all this, the original ground for denominationalism has disappeared. The cause which created sectarianism has vanished when it is conceded that members of other denominations are also the children of God, and in equally good and regular standing in the Church of Christ with ourselves. It may be said, however, that a more homogeneous condition is produced when those who think alike even on non-essential questions are banded together into separate communions. But where will you find such a condition today among the Protestant churches? Do all Presbyterians think alike upon doctrinal questions? Do all Methodists or Episcopalians or Baptists? Why, there are as great differences of belief upon non-essential doctrines in any one denomination, as there are in the whole composite body of Protestants taken together.

The idea of homogeneous Presbyterianism, or homogeneous Methodism, or homogeneous Episcopalism is a pure fiction. There is no such thing, and among thinking people there can never be such a thing. The human mind is not so constructed that all men, even in the same communion, will see truth from the same point of view. Upon the foundation truths of Evangelical Christianity, Protestantism of all denominations is essentially agreed. These truths have made their own appeal and secured this overwhelming assent by their own inherent power. No argument or artificial process of any kind has been put forth to make the Evangelical churches Evangelical. Taking the New Testament in its natural sense they found there, lying on the surface as it were, Evangelical Christianity. But in addition t othese pre-eminent truths equally obvious to all, they found divers others upon the classification of which they have never fully agreed, so that with respect to these even in the same communion there is the utmost diversity of opinion within every thinking church. Homogeneous denominationalism, therefore, has no more existence than homogeneous Protestantism. Presbyterian churches are filled with people whose theology is Arminian, and there are no doubt thousands of Calvinists in Methodist churches. Among Episcopalians there are hundreds and thousands who have no interest in the Historic Episcopate, while their interest is vital in everything that is genuine in Christianity in whatsoever church it may be ever done by a Christian church was the action of the Presbyterian General Assembly some years ago when it declared that the acceptance of the doctrinal standards of the church is not necessary to membership therein. A thousand Arminians might apply under this rule, to be received into the communion of this particular church, and although they might be numerous enough to completely change the color of our Calvinism, if they gave satisfactory evidence of being Christians, or if they brought letters from their own Arminian churches certifying to their being in good and regular standing, they would be received without a moment's hesitation. All of which goes to show that a homogeneous denomination is not a possibility under present day conditions.

In the second place the present divisions of Protestantism are an unspeakable injury to the Cause of Christ. The purpose of the church is not to exploit some theological or ecclesiastical notions of non-essential moment whether true or false, but to save this world from the power of sin through Jesus Christ and bring it back to God. This is its imperial mission. It is to preach Jesus Christ and Him crucified, not Augustine or Calvin or Arminius or Luther. In this tremendous task it needs to present a solid front to the world. "That they all may be one, * * * that the world may believe that thou hast sent me." Such was the great high-priestly prayer of Christ. Please note the argument for unity as it lay in His mind. "that the world may believe that thou hast sent me." The unity of His people was to be the greatest evidence to the world of the fact that Jesus Christ had been sent by the Father as its Redeemer and Saviour. A divided church is an argument in just the opposite direction. It is idle to argue, as some have done, that Christ was only praying here for the unity of spirit among His people with no thought of the unity of organization. Of course He was praying for the unity of spirit; this is so obvious that it needs no elucidation, but the evidence of that unity to the world which is the very pivot on which this text turns, is never found in a divided organization. The world argues naturally enough, if Protestant Christians are one in spirit, it will not be necessary for them to have two hundred different denominations; and what sufficient answer can we offer? We can present the stock arguments for denominationalism, but what have these to do with that unity of spirit which was to be the supreme witness among His people of the mission of our Lord? Even as we utter them we must have within us a hopeless sense of their inadequacy to defend the Sectarian position, and of their lack of pertinency as a reply to the obvious wonder of men that a church whose unity of spirit is to evidence its Lord's messiahship, should not exhibit an external unity as the first credential of its Christ.

I believe that the divisions of Protestantism today, more than anything else, stand in the way of a triumphant Christianity. With a united Protestantism we could sweep the world for Christ. The reproach of the Church would be taken away. Multitudes who now find denominationalism a plausible excuse for remaining outside of all churches would then be compelled to declare themselves either Christians or Agnostics. The lines would everywhere be drawn between Christianity and unbelief. We should know just where we stand. An Evangelical Catholic Church would leave no standing room for any non-professing Christian in Western Christendom; he would be compelled by the logic of the situation either to become a Roman Catholic, an Evangelical Catholic or a professed unbeliever. As it is at present, between the two hundred denominations a great multitude find themselves nownere. They fall in between and disappear. A more admirable arrangement could hardly be devised for the church to lose hold on men.

Such a union of Protestant forces moreover would inevitably react in the most wholesome manner on the Roman Church itself. We profess to be interested in the evangelization of the Roman Church. We send missions to Papal countries to make Roman Catholics Protestants. There is little likelihood, however, that the Church of Rome will ever knock for admission at the door of Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopalian or any other Protestant denomination, or that any perceptible diminution will occur in its membership by individual departures to the Protestant fold. Protestants, as a rule, have little occasion to congratulate themselves over the defects from the Roman Church. Such defections are usually gains to Infidelity, not to Protestantism, and surely no Protestant who is worthy the name of Christian would rather see men infidels than Roman Catholics. If the members of the Roman Communion are ever to be won in any large numbers to those conceptions of Christianity which Protestantism represents, it will be done within the Roman Church and by the Roman Church itself. The reformation will take place from within, not from without, and by far the most powerful incentive to such reformation would be the unification of Protestantism. It is not to be forgotten that the Protestant Reformation of the sixteenth century compelled that counter-reformation in the Roman Catholic Church which rectified the worst abuses then prevailing, and probably saved the Roman church from far heavier losses than it had already suffered. The unification of Protestantism would compel far more extensive reforms in the Roman Communion. That venerable church could not hold its ground against a united aggressive Protestantism without the reconstruction of much of its internal life, and such reconstruction within the Church of Rome would bring these two great types of Western Christianity to a point where at least they could heartily co-operate against the forces which are hostile to morality and religion. If Protestants wish Roman Catholics to approximate the Protestant position, Protestantism itself must become Evangelically Catholic—in other words, it must become united.

Protestant unity, therefore, would mean the greatest revival of religion which the world has witnessed since Pentecost. It would mean the awakening of a new religious consciousness in ministers and people. It would mean the end of the wretched rivalry between churches whereby the divine Lord is wounded in the house of His friends—one church called by His name competing with another church called by His name precisely as commercial houses compete with one another to secure the trade of their community. What a shameful spectacle it presents to the world, with its cheap sensationalism to draw the crowd, and its high pressure methods to keep the Sunday schools and the evening service full! How one church congratulates itself upon its success, even when it has been built upon the ruin of a half dozen of its ecclesiastical neighbors! And when the sensational methods are withdrawn and the cut-throat policy is for the time abandoned by the force of any circumstances, how miserable and depressing is the collapse! Who is there that loves the Cause of Christ that has not been made heart-sick and humiliated over these wretched exhibitions of ecclesiastical rivalry? Can we wonder if intelligent but non-religious men ask if this sensational competitive effort to build up particular societies called churches, represents the agonizing love of Christ to save the world? Whatever may be said of the Roman Catholic Church, it known nothing of these problems or devices. The Evangelical Catholic Church would ere long be equally delivered from them. Churches would not be so located as to crowd upon each other. In villages and country districts a half dozen denominational churches, all on the edge of starvation, would not be permitted where one strong church would suffice. On foreign mission fields there would be an enormous saving in expenditure, one board doing the work of scores of boards, and the historic differences of European Protestantism would not be perpetuated in Asia and Africa to the confusion of the minds of the heathen. The practical advantages of unity in a practical age like ours cannot fail to appeal to practical men. No matter how economically churches may be built or missions administered, the multiplication of unnecessary churches to gratify denominational pride, and of boards and agencies for denominational effort is wasteful from a business point of view and dihectly contrary to the policy which in our time dictates the consolidation of great financial enterprises in the interest of economy and efficiency. Nor is it any answer to this statement to say that the church is not a financial institution, or to resent the measurement of the church in this respect by commercial standards. In a certain sense the church is a financial institution. It costs fabulous millions of dollars every year to carry on the work of the Protestant churches. Every dictate of prudence and every sentiment of consecration to Jesus Christ demand that these vast amounts of treasure should be so expended as to produce the very largest possible results. There are too many demands over the whole field of Christian endeavor to justify the wastefulness which the divisions of Protestantism inevitably imply.

Ultimately out of such Protestant unity there would come a new religious education. Nothing is more imperatively needed among Protestant Christians today. The average Protestant—I speak not of the exceptional or highly cultured man or woman—but the average Protestant has no religious education. He could hardly pass an examination upon the elementary doctrines of the Christian faith. He knows nothing of the history of Christianity during the past nineteen centuries. The child gets nothing of all this in the public schools. He seldom gets it from his parents in the home. Our Sunday schools are in no sense educational institutions with definite, systematic methods of instruction in religion, and even if they were, one hour a week, it is needless to say is utterly insufficient to meet the requirements of religious culture. The result is our Protestant children are growing up with no exact religious knowledge of any kind. There was a time when this was otherwise; when, in old-fashioned days parents regularly catechised the children and saw that they were instructed and grounded in Christian knowledge. Today, as a rule, the child only gets what casually comes to him in fragmentary form from the pulpit, or in the unsystematic and often purely sentimental instructions of the Sunday school. To call this religious education is absurd; and it is a religiously educated people that make a strong and aggressive church. The Roman Church has long understood this fact. The Roman Catholic child is instructed from infancy in the fundamental tenets of that faith, and when he is old he seldom departs from it. It is the only rational way to make and keep a church vigorous. Sentiment evaporates; knowledge endures. Religion must rest securely on intellectual foundations if it is not to be blown to pieces by every passing wind of doctrine, or drift into fads and whimsical vagaries. A united Protestantism would be in a position to carry out a system of religious education which would make the church a solid dompact force in all the coming generations. It would end forever the absurd idea that religion can be divorced from education.

Such unity morever is imperatively demanded by the problems of our times. It is not necessary for us to adopt a pessimistic tone. The present age is magnificent in Christian virtues and Christian philanthropies. But the evil is mingled with the good, and seldom has religion been confronted by more formidable antagonists. We cannot blink the exigencies which are upon us. Agnosticism, Socialism, Anarchy, Materialism in various forms, especially in the form of an intense Commercialism, the gross immorality of easy divorce with its subsequent essentially polygamous marriages, the social recognition accorded to men and women who have violated the elementary principles of morality, the flippancy and irreverence so often exhibited toward everything that is holy and sacred, these things are among the forces with which religion is compelled to deal today, and a United Evangelical Catholic Church is necessary to contend successfully with them.

It would be easy to extend vastly this argument for Protestant unity. I have only touched upon the outer edges of the subject. Where one argument can be presented for the continuation of the present status, ten can be produced to show that the time has come for it to close. Schism is almost as bad as heresy. One has only to reflect upon the dignity and impressiveness of a world-wide united Protestantism met in a great Ecumenical Council, to realize the influence which an Evangelical Catholic Church would have among the peoples and the nations of the earth.

The question then remains, Has any practical definite plan ever been proposed as a basis for such unity? There has been such a plan proposed. It is in no sense original with me. It is to be remembered first of all, that the basis for unity already exists. No forced, artificial, unnatural basis is to be constructed. No denomination which has long borne witness to a certain phase of truth, or which is deeply attached to certain forms of worship is asked to renounce anything, or to "come over" to the ideas of worship of some other church. It is folly to expect unity on any such basis. If there be no actual unity at present, only lacking an attainable expression, no artificial basis can secure it. The basis for unity already existing is the common acceptance by nearly all the Protestant churches of what are generally termed the essentials of Evangelical Christianity. We do not have to become one; with respect to these things we are already one. The basis for unity lies in an existing fact on which practically all are agreed. It is not expected, however, that the organic union of all Protestant bodies could be entertained by the denominations as yet. Doubtless this would be too radical a step, and would involve renunciation of ideas or methods for which we are not prepared at present. The same thing, however, in all its most essential particulars can be gained by federation. The plan is to federate the Evangelical Protestant churches in one great body precisely as the states are federated in the American Union, on the basis of their common faith in Christian essentials. This would not destroy the autonomy of any denomination in the Union. Each denomination would be like one of our American states, continuing it own name, its own peculiar type of theology, its own form of government, and exercising precisely the same authority over its clergy and membership that it does now, and within its own sphere continuing the administration of its own affairs. In other words, the modern republican principle of local self-government would be maintained in its integrity. But over all the federated denominations there would be a general Federal government or Council, corresponding to the Federal government at Washington, whose powers would be only such as had been expressly delegated to it by the churches composing the Federation. On many general questions the Federation would be supreme. It would be composed of chosen representatives of all the denominations. It might control the whole foreign mission work of the church; regulate the planting of home mission churches with due regard to the denomination which could best take charge of particular fields; superintend the work of church extension in cities through subordinate or provincial councils, corresponding to the United States District Courts, so that a dozen denominations would not rush into certain sections, while other sections are left spiritually destitute. It would also handle the great moral questions like divorce and re-marriage where there is a conflict between the church and the state, as well as unify the churches themselves on policies demanding unity of action in moral reforms or general aggressive movements. Above all things it would be the bond of Union of Protestant Christendom. It would enable Protestantism to present a solid front to the world. It would make us once more a Catholic Church, not Roman but Evangelical, free in all its parts, yet united, dignified, impressive, and prepared to go forward in the name of Christ to witness to His Lordship, in "the Unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace."

T. RYAN

Latest Cash King

New York World.

Name—Thomas Faulkner Ryan.
Born—Nelson County, Va., 1851.
Parentage—North of Ireland farmers, family impoverished by the civil war.
Business Career—First, dry goods clerk in Baltimore, stock brokers in New York, promoter, banker and general investor on a large scale.
Fortune — $50,000,000, made out of financial operations in Wall Street.

There is not much on record about the early history of this new financial king of New York. His biographers say that the Ryan family were emigrants at some unnamed date from the North of Ireland, who settled in Nelson county, Va., on the slopes of the Blue Ridge mountains. There was no particular fame attached to them either for their wealth or their poverty. They were humble, industrious people.

The civil war served to wreck the family home, so that its finish found a boy of about fourteen living in the house of two aunts in Nelson county. He had gone to country school a little, and tried to study a little more for himself, although book learning did not appeal very strongly to him. He had an inclination for figures of commerce, and he knew the value of money.

Very soon after the close of the war he set out alone to make his fortune in life. Instead of going west, following the trend of migration from the farms, he started eastward for Baltimore. Accounts differ as to how he traveled. Some say he walked, others that he rode in a canal boat. Whatever way he got along, one thing is certain—he did not throw away the small savings in his pocket.

Was no Frivoller.

In seeking employment he found it in the dry goods store of John D. Barry. Perhaps religion may have helped him a bit, for both employer and employee were Catholics. But aside from any such condition, here was a tall, lanky boy, vigorous, tremendously in earnest and willing to work at anything for any length of time. In this dry goods establishment he spent several years, rising rapidly in position and favor, finally marrying the daughter of his employer.

Mr. Barry began to have outside financial interests, and in these matters young Ryan showed remarkable aptitude. The result was his leaving the dry goods business and moving to New York setting up as a broker in Wall Street in 1872, when he was twenty-one years of age. He brought with him the backing of certain Baltimore merchants, including his father-in-law, and his early ventures in high finance were taken with their assistance. In a year or two he bought a seat on the New York Stock Exchange and his career was fairly started.

Nelson county, Baltimore, the dry goods business and all the old ties were left behind, for now he became Ryan, the Wall Street broker, the man of affairs on the lookout for big schemes. Only one old tie did he claim and retain. That was his citizenship in the state of Virginia, although for nearly thirty years New York has been his home. It is the one touch of sentiment that this money-making genius has shown to the outer world.

In the seventies, as a Stock Exchange broker, the mere handling of other people's business and the collecting of commissions therefor did not satisfy him. He wanted to be doing the business himself, handling the money, reaping the profits, and above all acquiring the power that amassed wealth now gives in Wall Street. An intimate has said of him that Mr. Ryan recognizes the power of money and believes that if a man hopes to accomplish much he either must possess money himself or be able to command that belonging to somebody else.

His Eight Big Deals.

Eight financial transactions of first magnitude are credited to Mr. Ryan, each involving large amounts of other people's money and bringing large rewards, although some of them have been subject to public criticism. In these Mr. Ryan's part has been sometimes as the leader and sometimes as the shrewd financial adviser behind the throne.

1. Acquisition of the Broadway Street Railway franchise after Jacob Sharp has been sent to prison, thus forming the cornerstone for the present Metropolitan system.

2. Acquisition of the Third Avenue Railroad for the Metropolitan after its stock had been forced down in the stock market and its owners forced to financial corners.

3. Formation of the Metropolitan Securities company, which is the inner wheel or holding company for all street railway securities.

4. Acquisition of the State Trust company, which loaned Mr. Ryan's secretary $2,000,000 at a time when funds were needed.

5. Formation of the Tobacco Trust and settlement of its war with the English companies. Through Mr. Ryan's efforts the disastrous warfare waged with the Imperial Tobacco company in England and her colonies was settled by a treaty which divided the world between them to a great mutual advantage.

6. Control secured of the Seaboard Air Line by means of a voting trust and a reorganization plan. Large profits made out of loans and its former owners, falling into financial difficulties, were obliged to sell their stock at a low figure.

7. Formation of the National Bank of Commerce, backed by the three big insurance companies and other interests until it rivals the Standard Oil's National City Bank in first place.

8. Purchase of the majority of Equitable Life Assurance Society stock from James H. Hyde.

No ordinary man could have achieved this measure of financial prominence without some special characteristics, for the rivalry of millionaires is just as keen as among ordinary men. Their prejudices and suspicions, perhaps, are even stronger, for they generally know each other's sly games.

An intimate friend has classified his most striking powers as follows: Systematic organization, power of persuasion, mental concentration, capacity for instant and decisive action, silence, secrecy and the art of using great power behind the throne.

His Persuasive Power.

To most men in Wall Street the one faculty that seems the most highly developed, and withal the most remarkable, is Mr. Ryan's power of persuasion. Mr. J. P. Morgan has the ability for systematic organization, Mr. H. H. Rogers has the capacity for instant and decisive action, Mr. John D. Rockefeller possesses silence and secrecy, and Mr. James J. Hill is noted for his concentration of mind upon a subject; but none of these gentlemen appears to have that natural gift of persuasion and conciliation. Doubtless it is the gift of Irish ancestry to Mr. Ryan, for his quiet, easy manner and his few harmonizing words have brought together many hostile factions.

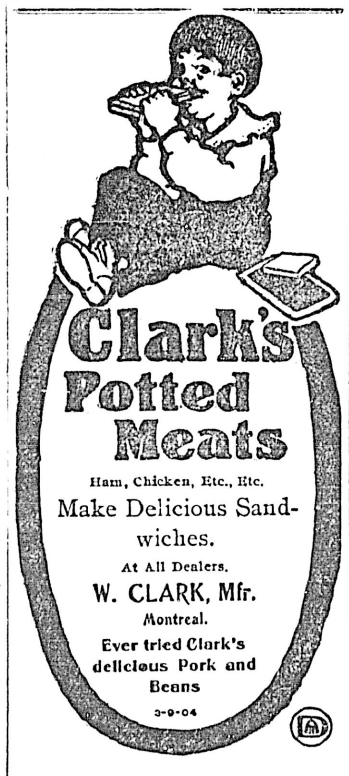
This was most strongly exemplified in the formation of the National Bank of Commerce, wherein there are more diversified interests than in any other New York institution. Men on Wall street simply marveled at the organizer's skill in getting them together. Bitter rivals meet around its directors' table and carry on harmoniously the affairs of the immense institution. Some financiers say it is not his arguments, but a peculiar personal power of magnetism that makes them consent to his plans.

Easy of Access.

Mr. Ryan makes his headquarters in the Morton Trust Company's office, where he is vice-president. He does not bar the door like John D. Rockefeller or President Stillman of the National City Bank. Any caller gets to his secretary, and very often to the inner room. There is none of the gruffness that so characterizes Mr. Morgan, whose blunt expletives are noted in Wall Street. Mr. Ryan is suavely silent. His words are very few and very discreet. He never does and never says an important thing without consulting lawyers. His business letters are remarkable for their brevity in both words and information. Yet he always is polite, and never shows anger.

In private life Mr. Ryan essentially is a home man. Neither he nor his family seeks the high society of New York. Years ago he purchased one of the comfortable old mansions in lower Fifth avenue, at the corner of Twelfth street. His country place is at Suffern, where he has made a luxurious farm, with a beautiful house. When he reaches there after a day in the turmoil of Wall Street he finds recreation looking at his herd of Holstein cattle, with the many dogs from the kennels at his heels.

Mrs. Ryan is devoted to Catholic church philanthrophy. The church she built at Suffern is a beautiful and costly structure. She shuns social notoriety and loves to do good in secret. There are several sons rapidly growing up to manhood.



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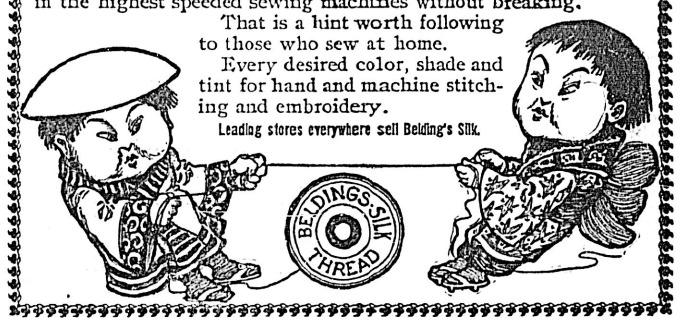

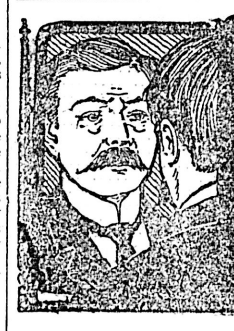
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SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE
Taking Effect Tuesday, June 20th, 1905.
BETWEEN VICTORIA, SHAWNIGAN LAKE AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

Leave Victoria.		Leave Koenig's (Shawnigan Lake).
9:00 a. m., 2:00 a. m., 4:00 p.m.	.....Sunday.....	10:42 a. m., 6:30 p. m.
9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m.	.....Monday.....	7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m.
6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m.	.....Tuesday....	7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m.
6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.	.....Wednesday...	7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 6:30 p. m.
6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m.	.....Thursday....	7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m.
6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m.	.....Friday.....	7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m.
6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.	.....Saturday....	7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 6:30 p. m.

FARE FROM VICTORIA TO SHAWNIGAN LAKE and return, $1.00. Ten-Trip Family Tickets, $2.50 each.

FARE FROM VICTORIA TO GOLDSTREAM and return, 50c. Ten-Trip Family Tickets, $1.75 each.

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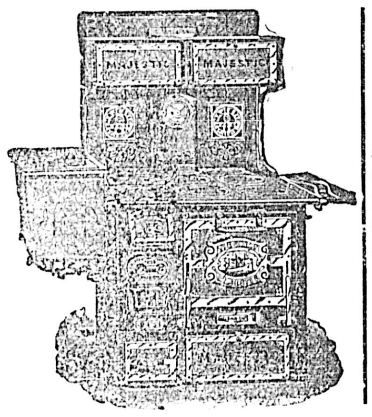
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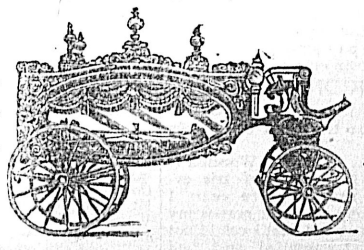
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The Ladies' Auxiliary

Sixth Annual Meeting.

The sixth annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary Society took place on Tuesday, June 27th, 1905, at the city hall.

There were present the Lord Bishop of Columbia, Mr. C. E. Redfern, the president and several members of the board of directors, the president, officers and a large membership of the Woman's Auxiliary, the officers and executive of the Daughters of Pity and other friends. The bishop opened the meeting with prayer. Regrets at inability to attend were received from His Worship the Mayor and from Mrs. G. H. Barnard and Mrs. C. W. Rhodes on account of sickness. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted. The report of the executive upon the year's work, together with the treasurer's statement were next called for and read as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: The work of the Woman's Auxiliary during the sixth year of its activity has continued with an even greater than usual energy and hope, and it is with very grateful feelings that we again approach the public, and ask a kind and sympathetic attention while we again present this our annual report of our undertakings, of our anxieties and of our deep and abiding solicitude for the hospital and its best interests.

It is true that we cannot always see the accomplishment of all our desires, or earn as complete and undivided a sympathy as we yearn for, or "find favor" with all men or women, but we endeavor to keep always before us the initial rule for all public service, viz., a just, open and generous dealing between our friends and subscribers, and that branch of hospital expenditure benefited by them, the assistance and support of the board of directors, the matron and the staff, wheresoever our legitimate energies may prove useful, and the increasing of that right spirit within us, without which no woman's influence, however active or practical, can hope to continue or prevail.

The executive committee has held seven regular and two special meetings during the past working year, which have all been exceedingly well attended.

The sewing and mending committee met regularly during the winter and between Christmas and Easter on every Friday at the hospital with a good average attendance.

The membership role presents 230 names, with fees all collected and paid. There has hitherto been a great difficulty in securing sufficient canvassers able and willing for this branch of the work, and great praise and thanks are due to those few who have continued a faithful and thorough service during the past years, some taking whole districts and gaining and keeping up both interest and membership.

In this regard the secretary desires to report that she undertook this year some districts which had no regular canvasser, and she would like to take this opportunity to thank the many friends with whom she was brought in touch for the unfailing kindness, courtesy and hospitality accorded and for the interest shown. By this means several new members have joined, and it is not too much to state that, judging from present results, which are by no means thorough, a much larger membership might easily be gained in another year if only fitting volunteers for the work of canvassing can be found. Mrs. Rocke Robertson, Mrs. C. W. Rhodes, Mrs. G. H. Barnard, Mrs. A. F. Griffith and Mrs. Thornton Fell have also been most active and successful on this behalf, and have earned the warm thanks of the society.

The expenditure, amounting to $1,011.60 has been devoted, as usual, chiefly to the current needs of the matron in supplying linen, crockery, etc., to the hospital, except in cases where sums of money have been given directly indicating a special object, and also the payment to the board of directors for the furniture in the Woman's Auxiliary room, Strathcona ward.

The supplies furnished in detail are as follows: One doz. warm dressing gowns, 6 dressing jackets, 1½ doz. pairs blankets, 3 doz. draw sheets, 12 doz. sheets, 14 doz. pillow cases, 2 doz. quilts, 3 doz. table covers, 4 doz. table napkins, 12 doz. night gowns, 1 piece Holland, mattresses for garden chairs, 5 doz. bags and couch covers, workwoman 22 days, 6 doz. cups and saucers, 5½ doz. plates, 6 doz. small plates, 6 doz. large plates, 6 doz. glasses, 2 doz. small tumblers, 3 doz. large tumblers, 2 doz. tea pots, 2 doz. coffee pots, 2 doz. bowls, 1 carpet square and curtains. All the glass, cutlery and crockery for the Strathcona wing, with extra washstand and bureau covers.

Special donations are as follows: Furniture in sun room, Professor Wickens and pupils; sun blinds for sun room, Mrs. James A. Douglas; ambulatory chair, Mr. H. C. Howard (of Greystoke Castle, England); bed-lifts, Mrs. J. C. Goodrich; cheques for the furnishing of two rooms in the Strathcona ward, $175, from Mrs. Robert Dunsmuir (of Craigdarroch); $170.33 from Col. the Hon. T. Le Poer Trench (St. Huberts Bucks, England); 12 cushions with embroidered covers, the Victoria Circle of the King's Daughters, and bureau covers from the Hawthorn Circle; books, Commodore Goodrich; plants, old linen and clothing are gratefully acknowledged from Mrs. R. S. Day, Mrs. C. E. Redfern, Mrs. Hardress Clarke, Mrs. Charles Vernon, Mrs. Bickford, Mrs. Henry Croft, Mrs. Horne, Miss Carr and Miss Hartnagle.

The year's work has included the completion of the furnishings for the Strathcona ward, and a determined effort to achieve provision for the much-needed children's ward at the hospital. To this end two meetings have been held with the board of directors. A special committee of ladies has been formed to take charge of collections among the women of Victoria, and a large public meeting took place recently at which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor not only very kindly consented to take the chair, but also placed his name at the head of a subscription list to be opened among the men of the city, and to be taken in charge by the following committee: The Lord Bishop of Columbia, Rev. Canon Beanlands, Rev. Leslie Clay, Rev. Elliott Rowe, Hon. J. Fulton, Mrs. S. J. Pitts, Mr. A. T. C. Galletly, Mr. D. R. Ker, Mr. R. S. Day, Mr. F. B. Pemberton, with power to add.

The history of the fund for the building of the children's ward, as initiated and carried on by this society, is as follows: In December, 1898, a children's carnival was held, which was so ardently worked for by a large committee of ladies and so generously supported by the public, that a sum of $1,850 was cleared on the occasion. This formed the nucleus of the fund and was deposited in the Bank of Montreal savings bank department, drawing 3 per cent. interest, in the joint names of the treasurer of the hospital board and of the treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary. Since that date the following donations have been added:

Bachelors and benedicts	$ 12.85
Rev. W. W. Bolton	5.00
Mrs. Myles (legacy)	40.00
Woman's Auxiliary	143.00
Capt. Fleet, R. N.	7.50
By Kermess (with grateful thanks to the ladies of the Metropolitan church)	600.00
Dr. George Duncan (for Miss J. Duncan)	50.00
Mr. Lyon and family	20.00
Mr. Barn	2.00
Mrs. Gladding	1.00
Pollard Opera Company	5.00
Mr. Sidney Pitts	250.00
Woodmen of the World	73.25
Mr. Knott (Sunday school)	5.00
The Daughters of Pity	150.00

Amounting with accured interest to June 30, 1905, to the sum of $3,670.25.

Since the late public meeting the following sums have been added:

Sir H. J. Joly de Lotinbiniere	$ 50.00
Mr. G. H. Barnard	50.00
The Lord Bishop of Columbia	10.00
Mr. S. J. Pitts	10.00
Hon. M. T. Drake	10.00
L. M. B.	25.00
Robert L. Smith	2.50
Dr. H. R. Nelson	10.00
Mrs. J. Pigott	10.00
Miss A. Angus	10.00
"A Friend"	5.00
Mrs. Eric McKay	2.50
Mrs. York	3.00
Mrs. Bickford (collections)	7.50
Mrs. L. Russell (collections)	7.75
Mrs. T. Watson (collections)	10.00
Miss Underhill	5.00

While Mr. D. R. Ker offers a sum of $100 providing that four other citizens be found willing to do the same, thus making a substantial response to the appeal of the ladies. Mrs. James A. Douglas also reports local collections in her district amounting to nearly $50. Besides the furthering of the immediate building of the children's ward itself, this society has been active in securing promises for the provision of the ten cots and the private room therein to be contained, with the result that the private room and seven cots are already bespoken as follows: Private room, Mr. A. J. C. Galletly; cots, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Barnard, Christ Church Cathedral, "A Constant Friend," "Three Children," the Daughters of Pity and Columbia Lodge, No. 1. While the directors have received the sum of $100 from a generous donor (per the Rev. Leslie Clay), to provide both a cot and an ambulatory chair.

In August last Mrs. James A. Douglas gave a very pleasant and successful garden party in the grounds of the hospital to inaugurate the opening of the new ward, the proceeds being devoted towards furnishing the room to be called "the Douglas room." In the course of the afternoon those assembled gathered round the entrance steps, when the Right Rev. Bishop Cridge offered an impressive prayer and pronounced the words of blessing. During the winter Capt. Cockburn and the Work Point Dramatic Society gave two most successful performances, and very kindly donated one night's net profits, amounting to $34.40, to the funds of this society.

The concert given by the Arion Club at the Gorge during the visit of the Medical Society to Victoria last year, the net proceeds of which were donated to this society, was a very delightful affair, and laid the ladies under another obligation to their old and loyal friends, the Arions. Another kindly and popular effort on our behalf was the concert given by Professor Wickens and pupils, which netted the sum of $56.25, devoted to the furnishing of the sun room. Though there were unfortunately no profits from the concert given on our behalf by the Victoria Choral Society, we do not overlook the kindly intention or the laborious work of the society on our behalf, especially that of Mrs. P. T. Johnson, who undertook the business management of the same, and who took endless trouble in the matter. Indeed, we note and acknowledge with much gratitude all such public-spirited effort on our behalf, the assistance of societies and clubs being reckoned one of our strongest bulwarks.

The annual ball given by this society took place on Thursday, October 28, and was much enjoyed by those who attended. The management was in the hands of an able committee. Mrs. C. W. Rhodes deserves our special thanks for her capable management in the supper room, and Mrs. Henry Croft for directing the decoration of the same. In connection with this event it has been decided to allow some other and more generally popular attraction to take its place for a year or two, the society realising that these large and costly forms of entertainment are no longer popular with the general public.

The Christmas and Eastern festivals were observed at the hospital with most loving care and good will. At Christmas this party provided Christmas fare, and the Daughters of Pity the Christmas eve in the several wards, and numerous friends are thanked for contributions of gifts, holly and evergreen, plants and flowers on the several occasions.

During the past year an invitation to affiliate with the Local Council of Women has been received and accepted unanimously.

Our thanks are gratefully tendered to the following patrons and friends: His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Premier and Mrs. McBride, His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Barnard, the Commodore and Mrs. Goodrich and the captains and officers of H. M. Navy, the Colonel Commandant and officers of H. M. Garrison, the bishops and clergy of Victoria, Col. and Mrs. Holmes, Col. and Mrs. A. W. Jones, Col. and Mrs. Hall and the officers of the Fifth Regiment and the United States Consul and Mrs. Abraham Smith.

We beg also to acknowledge the kind and ever ready help of our special committees, canvassing, purchasing, visiting and sewing, and also of those ladies who have served upon emergency committees, and the timely remembrance and assistance given to us by the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Monteith, Mrs. Dickenson, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Hicks, Miss Stewart, Mr. C. S. Baxter, Mr. H. C. Newton, Miss Thane and Mr. Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. Jenner, Professor Longfield and the King's Daughters. Also to the gentlemen who spoke so kindly in the interests of our work at the last annual meeting, to the press, both Times and Colonist, for their continued good will in publishing notices and reports, and last, but by no means least, to all those numerous friends who never fail to contribute so largely towards the success of whatever entertainments we initiate or undertake. We also again extend our loving appreciation to the Daughters of Pity for their co-operation and support on all occasions.

We mark, with great pleasure, a number of new names on our membership list, and we extend to these ladies a hearty welcome and invitation to associate themselves, wherein it lies within their power, with the active work of the society.

We record, with much regret, the loss from our ranks by removal of Mrs. Clifford Goodrich, Mrs. Horne and Mrs. Bennett, and we wish that every happiness and blessing may attend them.

IN MEMORIAM:
Lady Joly de Lotibiniere.
Miss Russell.

While extending to our beloved Lieut.-Governor in his bereavement the heartfelt sympathy of this society, of which the late Lady de Lotibiniere was a kind and constant patroness, we would like to note that, as the name of Sir Henri de Lotibiniere stands first on the subscription list for the children's ward, among men, the name of his wife stands in the same position, and for the same generous amount, at the head of the subscription list for a maternity ward at the hospital, another project dear to the hearts of the women of Victoria, and one which they have ever in ultimate view.

Though nothing definite is, as yet, settled, it is hoped that during the year an arrangement may be come to, whereby the clergy of Victoria grant a special annual service in the churches, with suitable address and music, the offertory to be donated to some special need at the hospital. A plan on the same lines as that known as "Hospital Sunday" in the East and in England.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Treasurer's Report.

Expenditure.

By cheque, paid to directors for furniture, room 11, Strathcona ward (exclusive of carpets and curtains)	$139.00	
Rattan Co.	35.25	
Freight and duty (Mr. C. Baxter)	14.79	
Workwoman	10.00	
D. Spencer	76.62	
Turner Beeton	122.46	
Lenz & Leiser	23.84	
Colonist (report)	10.50	
Plants	3.30	
Voted (Christmas)	30.00	
Weiler	141.00	
Gale & Co.	27.00	
Wallenstein	32.00	
Affiliation Local Council of Women	2.00	
Turner Beeton	115.92	
Lenz & Leiser	12.82	
Hutcheson Co.	20.40	
Weiler Bros.	132.00	
		948.90
By cash, typewriting, postcards, stamps, stationery.	14.80	
Workwoman	18.50	
Supplies for sewing	3.55	
Flower saucers and plants	5.75	
Bamboo furniture (for sun room)	11.10	
Mrs. Bickford	5.30	
Express	1.00	
Janitor	2.50	
		62.50
Total expended		$1,011.40

Working Fund Receipts.

Donations for special objects:	
Mr. H. C. Howard	$ 48.00
Mrs. James A. Douglas	23.00
Mrs. Clifford Goodrich	25.00
Prof. Wickens and pupils	56.25
"A Friend"	25.00
Mrs. R. Dunsmuir of Craigdarroch	175.00
Col. the Hon. T. Le Poer Trench	170.33
Donations to general fund:	
Capt. Cockburn and Work Point Dramatic Co.	34.90
By ball, Oct. 28, 1904	311.6[illegible]
Mr. Stephen Jones	2.50
Mr. O. Field	4.00
Mr. J. A. Thomson	2.00
By collections	43.05
Arion Club	82.75
By members' fees to date	460.00
	$1,462.93
Bal. July, 1904	284.70
	$1,747.63
In hand	$1,747.63
Expended	1,011.40
Balance, July, 1905	$ 736.23

In moving the adoption of the reports, Mr. C. E. Redfern reviewed the work of the year and congratulated the society on the continuance of its well-being and usefulness. He echoed the hope that the children's ward would be built very shortly, and that the ladies would receive the necessary encouragement and assistance for the completion of the task. The Lord Bishop of Columbia spoke also with great kindness and interest. He said that there was no doubt that, so soon as the present comparatively small needs of the ladies was known the men of Victoria would meet it gladly. Mr. R. S. Day not only spoke of the present position with regard to the children's ward, but hinted at the further hope that the establishment of a maternity ward at the hospital might be accomplished at no very distant date. Mr. Day stated that he had recently visited the hospital at Vernon, and had been delighted with all that he saw there, and especially with the maternity ward—that was a very necessary addition to all hospitals where there is a wide country and a scattered population. The reports were then passed and were followed by

The President's Address.

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a great gratification to the Woman's Auxiliary to see so many present at our annual meeting, denoting the keen interest they feel in our work, and we feel that their sympathy is a guarantee of their continued encouragement and support, which has been in the past so generous and unfailing, and which has enabled our secretary-treasurer to present such a very gratifying report of accomplished work and such a satisfactory balance sheet.

We have reached the end of the sixth year of our existence as the auxiliary to the Royal Jubilee Hospital, and the review of the year's work is a subject of intense thankfulness for the result of the endeavors of our devoted members.

Our income this year presents a satisfactory improvement, especially in the membership fees. This is indicative of a greater appreciation of our work, and ensures a wider sympathy with our views and the objects we have in view.

We had hoped that by now the children's ward would have been well on its way to completion, but the original bar still blocks the way, namely, the deficit still remaining of the whole amount necessary to build it. The directors are precluded by law from entering upon any work in connection with the hospital by which a debt may be incurred, and therefore the much-needed, long-wished for children's ward must wait until the deficiency, now about $1,000, is made up. When we can send them a cheque for $4,900 the directors will at once proceed to build, and before the year ends the ward could be finished and in working order.

Our auxiliary has done its very best to procure sufficient funds for this, and we now make an appeal to the men and women and children to enable us to realize our long felt desire, that for which we have worked for six years, and by a general and enthusiastic response give us the means to build the ward this year. If each man and woman in the city would at once give even a small amount, it could be begun in July and by Christmas the ward could be opened and dedicated in the name of the Holy Child who so especially loved and sympathized with little children. Would that not be a beautiful Christmas offering for Victoria to give? The liberality of Victorians is proverbial—when asked they always respond. I now ask them to make a good and liberal response to our appeal for the sick and suffering children. Give the little ones the same chance as the elders have—a ward of their own, adapted to their special needs and equipped with a view to their comfort. I feel sure that within a few weeks the work will be begun, for surely if every one who learns of the financial position of the work will endeavor in some measure to contribute, it will most certainly result in placing in our hands the means required to build the children's ward.

Instead of holding our annual garden party and ball this year, it is proposed that our united efforts and work be directed to a carnival to be held during Empire week next year, the 24th of May and following days, and trust that when our work begins again in September, to have a large representation of our members to carry this scheme to completion and ensure the furnishing of the ever present needs of the hospital and the sewing in connection therewith. There remains such a need of canvassers, for it is certain that numbers would gladly contribute, either as members or donors if they were applied to for their subscriptions, and it is hoped that a good number will offer themselves for this good work.

In retiring from the office of president I desire to express most gratefully and emphatically my thanks and appreciation to all the members of the auxiliary for their devotion to the interests of the hospital, and for their unfailing kindness and courtesy to me. A bond has been established between them and me which, while my life lasts, I trust may remain unbroken, and I hope to be allowed the great privilege in the future of working with them in aid of our splendid hospital.

MARGARET ROCKE ROBERTSON,
President.

This address was listened to with much attention, and upon the president inviting some of the ladies to speak, Mrs. R. S. Day, in a few well chosen words, expressed the deep appreciation of the auxiliary for the help already extended to them by the gentlemen of Victoria, and volunteered, in the name of Mrs. A. F. Griffith and herself, to make a special effort to gain the necessary response to Mr. D. R. Ker's generous challenge. This offer was accepted with the thanks of all present.

The election of the executive for the in-coming working year was then proceeded with. The standing executive was re-elected unanimously, and the following names added: Mrs. C. W. D. Clifford, Mrs. Bernard, Goward, Mrs. H. MacGregor, Mrs. (Col.) Hall, Mrs. M. Lester and Mrs. John Pigott.

An adjournment was then taken, and, it being understood that Mrs. Rocke Robertson was inelegible for re-election, a vote of thanks and deep appreciation for her two years' service was cordially tendered her, and the election of the vice-president for the presidency was made unanimous by a standing vote. There were three nominations for the vice-presidency, Mrs. C. W. Rhodes, Mrs. A. F. Griffith and Mrs. C. H. Todd, the two latter ladies declining to stand. Mrs. Rhodes' nomination was made unanimous, as was that of Mrs. E. S. Hasell as secretary-treasurer.

The first regular meeting of the new working year is called for Tuesday, September 26, at the city hall.

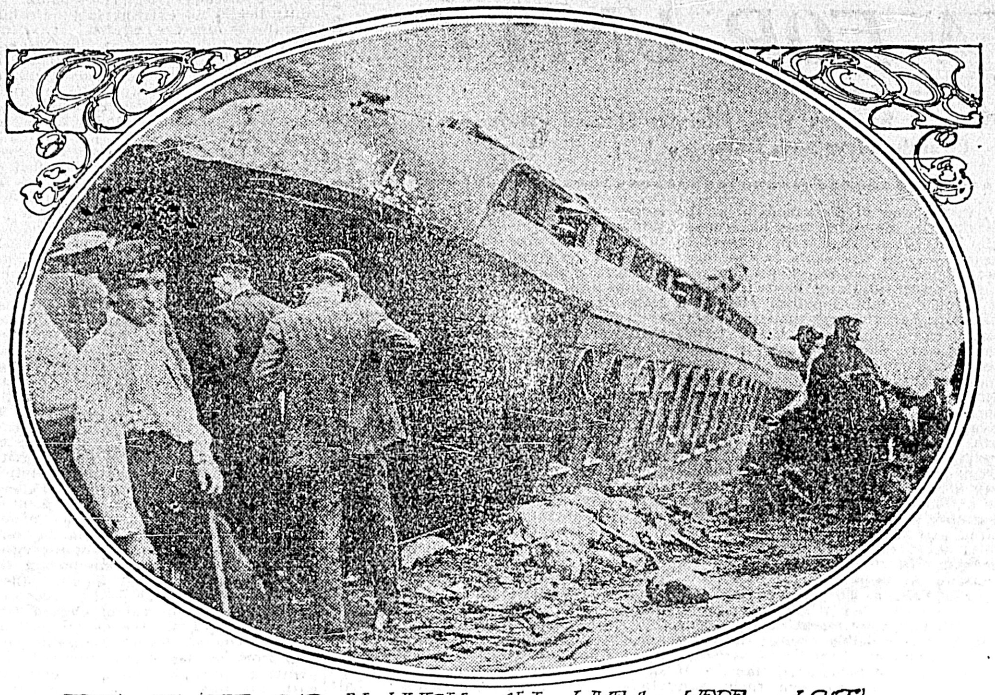
The following list comprises the names of all present members who have paid fees to date: Lady Crease, Mesdames Perrin, W. W. B. McInnes, McBride, R. F. Green, Tatlow, Clifford, G. H. Barnard, (Col.) Holmes, (Col.) A. W. Jones, (Col.) Hall, Clazy, Bickford, Redfern, Sylvester, Croft, York, Marvin, Lee, J. R. Anderson, C. H. Todd, Winsby, Tennent, Macrae, Oliver, T. R. Smith, C. Vernon, Henderson, Hickey, Garnett, Springett, H. P. Bell, H. C. Courtney, Jermaid, Rithet, Lampman, Ambery, S. Maclure, Solly, Broderick, F. Wollaston, Worlock, Leeming, Gale, O. Weiler, McB. Smith, Templeman, Brown, Wolfenden, A. D. Crease, Lester, H. Young, Elliott Rowe, H. Croft, F. S. Barnard, J. Dunsmuir, R. Dunsmuir, Carmichael, Pooley, Porter, Loewen, Saunders, Russell, Newman, R. Jones, Lenz, Harry Scott, Gill, Luxton, Day, Watkins, Foreman, Troup, Bodwell, Dumbleton, G. Taylor, Galletly, Butchart, F. Robertson, E. E. Duff, Little, Pemberton, H. S. Pemberton, Holland, J. Angus, Sayward, McPhillips, A. Harvey, Gonnason, F. M. Lester, Freeman, Angus Campbell, Henry Clay, J. Thaw, J. Wagstock, R. L. Fraser J. P. Greenwood, R. H. Carter, L. Russell, Jensen, F. C. Harrison, Kosche, Rocke Robertson, O. M. Jones, M. R. Smith, D. W. Hanbury, J. G. White, M. Patterson, Corbin, G. R. Snider, G. Cook, Duncan Campbell, R. Boulton, Wm. McNeill, Challoner, H. A. McLean, David Spencer, Thornton Fell, McCallum, J. P. Elford, Kilpatrick, H. Kent, C. Kent, (Major) Phipps, Hartman, Munsie, Lubbe, Goodacre, J. H. Todd, Woodill, Davey, Wallenstein, Stadthagen, Hanna, Hibben, Waitt, H. H. Jones, Landsberg, R. Maynard, Hardaker, McN. Jones, Beale, J. B. Lovell, Eric McKay, W. J. Dowler, Tye, Heisterman, Erb, Bechtel, Spratt, C. W. R. Thompson, Marshall, Barnsley, Lugrin, Matson, Roy Goodacre, John Pigott, Berkeley, Virtue, J. D. Helmcken, A. T. Goward, H. McGregor, Watson, A. F. Gibson, C. W. Rhodes, Hasell, Jameson, Dunnell, Smart, Carden, Worsfold, Christie, Ford Verrinder, A. Wollaston, McDonald, W. E. Oliver, I. W. Powell, B. Wilson, A. F. Griffiths, C. M. Roberts, J. M. Irving, Ernest Hall, H. Morton, Topp, Hart, Coulthart, Raymur, Martin, Gibb, Stuart Robertson, J. S. Wilson, Rowland Machin, Burten, B. Goward, Angus, Keefer, Mara, Geo. Campbell, Macdowell, Cleland, David Rogers, Brett, F. Hanington, Yeo, Wilson, Burke, Dupont, C. Dupont, Gresley, A. H. Mitchell, D. R. Ker, Robert Dunsmuir, Nash, Hinton, Levy, E. G. Prior, J. O. Grahame, Harold Robertson, G. A. Kirk, B. C. Mess, P. T. Johnston, E. Jacob, W. Dalby, Ward, Dixi Ross, Goulding Wilson, Brooker, Monroe, McTavish (sen.), T. Watson, J. A. Douglas, Collison.

The society notes with much appreciation the addition of sixty-two new names on their membership list, and feels greatly strengthened and encouraged by this proof of a growing kindness and interest in its work.

The list of donors towards the working fund is as follows: In cash, Mesdames Robert Dunsmuir, R. Croft, James Dunsmuir, Horne, Dougall, Buchart, Combe, Hunt, Davis, Berridge, Byrne, Miller, Morley, H. Davidson, Smith, Coulson, Reynard, Ashe, Tait, Perdue, Muir, de Carterel, Paul, Crane, Patterson, C. S. Baxter, Donkin, Scowcroft, McCallum, Garesche, Bantley, Walker, Kwong Hing, W. H. Binns, Harvell, T. Elford, C. Wylde, Angus, J. W. N. Shepherd and several "Friends."

All donations in kind are acknowledged promptly through the monthly reports of the society as published in the press.

Wreck of the Twentieth Century Flyer



THIS IS THE CAR IN WHICH ALL LIVES WERE LOST EXCEPT THAT of ENGINE DRIVER

Two Great Men

In London, the heart of the Empire, is one of the Mikado's greatest and most trusted servants. What Lord Dufferin was to Great Britain, Baron Hayashi is to Japan.

In person he is tall, stout, heavily built and is from the Japanese standpoint a physically large man. Even among Englishmen he is above the average both in height and size.

Among a people of more than ordinary intelligence both in appearance and in fact, the Baron is a remarkable man. He has the face of a careful, thoughtful and experienced gentleman. He has a large head, the brow being expressive of comprehensiveness and accuracy of detail. He is in the full prime and vigor of life, and is an ideal person in conversation, manner, caution coupled with frankness, and in the art of giving information without transgressing the rules of diplomacy.

Baron Hayashi is wonderfully considerate and fairminded in his references to important public personages, and the complicated questions of the day.

In matters of Japanese ancient history, ethnological studies, the origin of his people, the trend of current events, and the early future as well as the late past of the leading nations, the great diplomat is well read and holds definite views.

Referring to the climatological effects upon various peoples, and more especially upon the Caucasian races in India, Egypt, the United States, Australia and other countries, the Baron shows clearly that he has studied the subject carefully.

The growing opinion of students and writers, as to the Japanese having a Hebrew origin, has been examined by Baron Hayashi, but at present he is too busy a man to follow up the question as carefully as it deserves. He thinks, however, that the linguists, ethnologists, historians and others will not fail to sift the data most persistently irrespective of results.

All Japanese are natural philosophers from childhood up, and know well how to take worldly and other affairs in a matter of fact manner.

An abstract philosopher, not knowing how to put his theories and beliefs into concrete form, may be very well in college to handle the books in a comparative and didactic way, but otherwise he is a very useless creature. The Japanese are nothing if not practical as well as philosophic. They reduce all theories to concrete tests and by the actual results accept or reject. Hence they are today a nation both theoretic and practical, as fully so, if not more so, as the best of Caucasian nations. And among his own people Baron Hayashi stands in the forefront as he does even when compared with the great public thinkers of the age.

Here in London there is a great Japanese literary society which is busily engaged in such pursuits as all similar well conducted societies give their attention to. And in the case of the Japanese, they hold exactly to the work in hand. If asked to describe an airpump they will not explain the working of a windmill. If they undertake literary or military work they do not play at the business.

At their last meeting the subject treated was of a philologic nature, and the general conclusion was and is that the Japanese and Chinese are two distinct peoples.

Before meeting Baron Hayashi it was a pleasure to me to have a conversation with Mr. Ukita of the Legation. I was surprised to find that he was quite well posted on British Columbia, and especially acquainted with Vancouver, the other coast cities and the Kootenays. He is one of the class in the Japanese Legations found in various countries. They know well the various parts of the country whose capital they are in as representatives of their own Empire.

The Legation is close to Buckingham Palace and the House of Commons. No secondary situation in diplomatic matters, in war, in trade, art, education, adventure and civilization can ever satisfy the Japanese. They must be, and are, among the first in all things great and truly useful.

In London, as in all other great capitals, are found the ablest, wisest and most select men the several countries can find and spare. At times men are too valuable at home to be sent abroad. Such a man is Count Ito of Japan, one of the ablest men living today.

In Great Britain the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain is such another. He is too useful at home to be spared abroad. He is honored and believed in, as no other Englishman living, but he has a host of active and powerful enemies. Those who intensely oppose him are persistently aided by all the foreign enemies of Great Britain.

The statesmen of the United States, of Germany, France and other protective countries are all political opponents of the Honorable Joseph Chamberlain and warm friends of his enemies. Any man who carefully reads the press accounts of current world-events knows this to be true. This in itself ought to make Britons know that he is their best and ablest friend.

His cause, the cause of the Empire, is growing and will triumph finally—for it is the cause of sound common sense. In the meantime he is indeed fighting an uphill fight, and wearing out his life in educating his people to a wiser and more practical economic course in relation to home and foreign trade.

It is always the way on this earth among the children of men. The great King David had to spend many years as a fugitive and exile before he became the accepted head of Israel.

The Christ taught, suffered and died before His world could see Him in His greatness, and believe in Him.

Wallace, one of the heroes of Scotland, was hunted, starved and killed, largely by his own people before they could or would learn how great a patriot he was.

So in the religious world with John Knox, John Wesley, John Dowie, Martin Luther and others. And so it is at this hour in relation to the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the ablest statesman in the British Empire, and one of the very greatest in the history of the human race.

Me may even pass out of political life before his cause, our cause, the Empire's cause, will finally win, but it will in the end be accepted by the British people. Then and not till then will the world be clearly in sight of universal free trade for as soon as Britain concludes to put on a protective tariff, and establish preferential trade within the Empire, so soon will the big protective Empires call a halt and seek for international free trade.

Then the name of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain will be great in the land, and monuments will be erected in his honor. Then many wise children of today's political incompetents will praise his name greatly, and give of their substance to erect statues and commemorative monuments.

E. ODLUM.

Jacques Cartier.

On the twenty-third of July in the little French coast town of St. Malo, a fete in honor of Jacques Cartier will be held under distinguished auspices.

A committee of Frenchmen in Canada and France was recently formed to erect an imperishable monument to the famous French-Canadian in his native town. They entrusted the work of creating a statue to the sculptor, Georges Bareau, and the monument, which is characterized by great vigor and boldness, will be placed on the ramparts of the old Breton city facing the ocean Cartier braved and conquered.

The committee, which is a thoroughly representative one, comprises the following: Honorary presidents, M. Thompson, Minister of Marine; Count Melchior de Vogue, of the French Academy; M. Paul Deschanel, deputy of the French Academy; Prince Roland Bonaparte; Sir Wilfrid Laurier and M. Charles Jouanjan, Mayor of St. Malo. President, M. Louis Tiercelin; vice-presidents, M. Houitte de la Chesnais and Edmond Saint-Mleux, M. Theodore Botrel will also act on the committee.

In the inauguration ceremony not only the people of Brittany, but all France will participate, and all Canadians, without distinction of race or creed, are particularly invited. Special invitations have been addressed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to the mayors of Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec, to the Premier of the province of Quebec, to Monseigneur Mathieu, rector of Laval University; Dr. Peterson, principal of McGill University; Dr. Dawson, president of the Royal Society of Canada; M. Adjutor Rivard, president of the Societe du Bon Parler Francais; M. Louis Frechette, Mr. W. Chapman, Mr. Jacques Cartier, of Saint Antoine, Mlle. Hortense Cartier, daughter of the late Sir George Etienne Cartier. No relationship exists between Mr. Cartier, of St. Antoine, Mlle. Hortense Cartier and the discoverer of Canada, it having been definitely established that Jacques Cartier had no descendants. The committee has specially invited this lady and gentleman, however, because they bear the same name.

The celebration is to begin at ten o'clock on the morning of July 23, with a memorial mass in the Cathedral of Saint Malo, in the course of which a panegyric on Jacques Cartier will be pronounced by one of the most notable preachers of the church.

The official programme of the fete will be as follows: Afternoon, erection of the statue on the ramparts, speeches by the principal invited guests, M. Tiercelin, president; M. Jouanjan, the Mayor of Saint Malo; M. de Vogue, of the French Academy; the Hon. Adelard Turgeon (representing the government of Quebec), the Hon. Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux, Solicitor-General of the Dominion (representing the government of Canada), and M. Theodore Botrel. The last named will recite at the foot of the monument a poem specially composed by him for the occasion. Mr. Fretchette and Mr. Chapman, Canadian poets, will doubtless also respond to the call which has been made by the committee. If they cannot assist at the celebrations, they will at least contribute poems to be recited at the foot of the statue.

In the evening a gala soiree will be held at the municipal casino, as well as a concert in which M. and Mme. Botrel will take part. The town will be illuminated and a popular fete held.

On the following day, the house Jacques Cartier inhabited at Parame, will be visited, and a memorial plate edected by the archeological society of Saint Malo.

It is possible that the Minister of Marine will represent the French government at these celebrations. The north fleet will be in port at Saint Malo and will share in the fete. The ships are to be illuminated at night.

The place chosen for the erection of the statue is that part of the ramparts known as "La Hollande," where an ancient cannon may yet be seen. The statue overlooks the whole port and will be visible from all points.

Pain Across the Kidneys For Three Years.

Suffered Great Agony. Could Not Stoop or Bend.

No disease is so quiet and stealthy in its approach as kidney disease. That is why it is so dangerous. It may become deep-seated before you realize the danger.

It is therefore of great importance to recognize the early warning symptoms, because in its early stage kidney disease is easily curable. Pain or dull ache in the back is one of the first signs. So are bladder pains, bearing-down pains, smarting sensation when urinating, frequent or suppressed urination, and gravel or sediment in the urine, etc. You cannot be well if your kidneys are not performing their functions properly. In all ordinary cases of any derangement of the kidneys, a few doses of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will put the patient right; in old or chronic cases, the treatment should be persisted in.

Mr. Michael A. McInnis, Woodbine, Marion Bridge, N.S., tells of his experience: "For the last three years I suffered great agony with pain across my kidneys, and was so bad that I could not stoop or bend. I consulted and had several doctors treat me, but I got none the better. On the advice of a friend I procured a box of that valuable life-giving remedy, Doan's Kidney Pills, and to my surprise and benefit I immediately became better. In my opinion Doan's Kidney Pills have no equal as a cure for any form of Kidney disease.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25. All dealers, or direct by mail.

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TERMINUS

A Copyright Map of the new townsite at the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific on

KAI-EN ISLAND

will be issued shortly from the Colonist presses, and will be on sale at the price of $1.00.

This Map has been compiled from actual surveys on the ground, and is the only reliable map of the waterways about Kai-En Island that can be procured.

Orders for the first edition will be received and filled at

The Colonist Office

The Victoria, No. 2, Building Society.

Makes Loans without interest on your getting a drawing.

Shares can be taken up by applying to A. ST. G. FLINT, Secretary, 15 Trounce Ave.

Ladies' Tailoring Parlor

ROOM 3, MOODY BLOCK.

SPRINKLING & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS

76½ Yates Street

Room 2 Moody Block. Upstairs.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS

141 Yates St. Tel. 200

Now is the time to have Ladies' Summer Dresses and Blouses and Gents' Summer Suits cleaned equal to new, at the only reliable Dyeing and Cleaning Establishment in the province.

HEARNS & RENFREW

PROPRIETORS.

We call for and deliver.

Hang Wo Lung Kee

Importers and Dealers in

Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods

In Many New Ideas.

31 CORMORANT STREET.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Company have registered the following as their trade mark, and warn the public against using the same under penalty of the law, viz., Oval Belt, with the words "Victoria Fruit-growers A. & E., Ltd., Victoria, B. C., (Trade Mark Registered)" printed thereon.

Tenders for Fine Beach Gravel

Bids will be considered until 4 o'clock p. m. on Monday, the 3rd day of July, 1905, for loading, hauling and delivering fine beach gravel from Ross Bay, strictly in accordance with sample in the City Engineer's Office.

The gravel to be delivered when and where required within the City Limits, the price to be per cubic yard. Approximate quantity 500 cubic yards or more.

The lowest or any tender, which must be accompanied by certified cheque for $100, not necessarily accepted.

C. H. TOPP,
City Engineer.

City Engineer's Office, Victoria, B. C., June 23, 1905. je30

LAND REGISTRY, VICTORIA.

In the Estate of Maggie Burke, who is alleged to have died at Denver, Colorado, United States of America, in the year 1896, intestate.

To the heirs-at-law and next of kin of the said Maggie Burk, and to all whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE that, pursuant to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Martin made this day, the advertisement of the notice hereunder in the four issues of this paper appearing on four consecutive Saturdays, commencing Saturday, the 1st July, 1905, is ordered to be deemed a good and sufficient service of the undermentioned notice upon all persons interested in the therein lands or entitled to notice, and that upon proof of the said advertisement and in default of a caviat or a lis pendens being filed, the Registrar-General at Victoria shall register the said Katherine Halley as the owner of the said lands.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1905.

J. M. BRADBURN,
Solicitor for the above-named Katherine Halley.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

TAKE NOTICE that an application has been made to register Katherine Halley as the owner in Fee Simple, under a Tax Sale Deed from the Corporation of the City of Victoria to Katherine Halley, bearing date the 21st day of September, A.D. 1904, of all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the said City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, more particularly known and described as Lots 3 and 4, Block 1, Fernwood Estate, Map 238; Lots 39 and 41, Block 203, Fernwood Estate, Map 271.

You are required to contest the claim of the tax purchaser within Seven days from the date of the service of this notice upon you, and in default of a caveat or certificate of lis pendens being filed within such period, and in default of redemption, you will be forever estopped and debarred from setting up any claim to or in respect of the said land, and I shall register Katherine Halley as owner thereof.

Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 29th day of June, A. D. 1905.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

To MAGGIE BURK,
Registered Owner. jy1

BURNT FINGERS

Can be avoided when preserving.

Buy a Bottle Holder

Most useful article in the kitchen at all times for sealing and opening preserve jars. Can be procured at

Mowat's Grocery, 77 Yates St

A Safe 10 per cent. Investment and Valuable Option

THE V. I. EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Non-personal Liability, offer for Public subscription a few $100 10 per cent. Debentures, constituting a first charge by way of a floating Security on all the Company's valuable properties. Each debenture carries a six months' option to purchase 100 $1 fully paid Treasury shares at 25c. per share.

This Debenture is repayable at six months on demand.

Full Reports of Mining experts and particulars of the 5 mineral claims and surface rights can be obtained on application to

ROWLAND MACHIN, SEC'Y-TREASURER,

Earle Building, Yates Street Victoria, B. C.

Real Estate

FOR SALE

J. Stuart Yates

22 BASTION STREET.

FINE BUILDING LOTS, fronting new City Park, on Gorge Road.

GOOD ACREAGE property along Burnside road, and also above Gorge bridge; excellent for fruit growing.

VALUABLE CITY LOTS on Yates street and Wharf street, yielding good return as an investment;

ALSO TWO CITY WATER LOTS at foot of Yates street, with 190 feet wharf and large warehouses.

TWENTY-THREE ACRES in Esquimalt district, fronting on Royal Roads.

SEVENTY-NINE ACRES fronting on Sooke Harbor.

EXCELLENT BUILDING LOTS in Esquimalt town.

Pemberton & Son

Real Estate, Financial & Insurance Agents

SMALL PROPERTIES FOR SALE Within Seven Miles of City.

A HOME AND INCOME for $3,500; thriving fruit farm; 6 room frame house; buildings; good water supply; 15 minutes walk of seashore.

COTTAGE and 4½ ACRES of good land, overlooking a pretty lake. Cheap.

5 ACRES, CORDOVA BAY—Lovely spot for a seaside home; only $750; easy terms.

COTTAGE, buildings and 23 acres good land; orchard; on a good road; nice position for a house; few minutes' walk of school.

NEARLY 25 ACRES GOOD LAND—Adjoins fine lake, not far from sea; reasonable price; easy terms.

NEARLY 4 ACRES—A splendid spot for fruit growing; deep, rich soil; 5 minutes' walk of cars; moderate price; easy

A. W. Bridgman

Phone No. 86.

41 Government St. Established 1858

SIX EXCELLENT BUILDING LOTS on Yates and Johnson, above Cook; assessed $4,450: to be sacrificed at $2,500.

PROSPECT LAKE—64 acres; extensive water front; cottage; stable; boathouse; large alder bottom—$30.00 per acre; very easy terms.

HEAD OF ARM—9 acres; extensive water frontage; some clearing; good well. $750 cash.

VIEW STREET, above Vancouver; full sized lot, deep loam; to close an estate; no reasonable offer refused.

SWAN LAKE—6 acres, all fenced, part cultivated; black loam; living stream—$1,000.

GLANFORD AVENUE—Ten acres in cultivation—$1,000.

KINGSTON ST.—Seven roomed house; large lot; modern conveniences; stable—$2,200.

VICTORIA WEST—Six roomed house; cost $800, for $450 cash.

SUPERIOR STREET—Pretty, modern bungalow, with large lot—$4,200.

ROYAL OAK—241 acres, 15 in cultivation, 4½ in bearing orchard; comfortable house; outbuildings; living stream; beautiful situation. Price on application.

FORT SIMPSON—Lots in first addition to Hudson's Bay Co.'s townsite—$150 inside; $175 corners.

GOVERNMENT STREET—Suite of offices; excellent position for dentist or lawyer.

FOR RENT—Thirty houses in various parts of city—

MONEY TO LOAN. FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

FOR SALE—Old established milk business

W. H. Finlayson

76 GOVERNMENT STREET.

FINEST FARMS ON ISLAND.

LOTS IN FINLAYSON FIELD—$400. Terms.

9 ROOMS, ESQUIMALT ROAD—Lot 50x300; waterfront; tram line; sewered. $2,500. Terms.

ACREAGE PROPERTY—City, Quadra St. High ground; beautiful oaks; lovely view. $600 per acre. Terms.

6 ROOMED HOUSES, with all conveniences; good situation; car line. From $1,300.

LOTS ON PRINCESS AVENUE—60x100. $700.

A. Williams & Co., Ltd

104 YATES STREET.

FOR SALE—140 acres, partly improved; $1,500.

FOR SALE — 50 acres, small orchard; $1,250.

FOR SALE—5½ acres good land, all cleared and fenced (close in); $850.

FOR SALE—13 acres, 5 cleared, with stock, good buildings, etc.; $3,000.

FOR SALE—House, 6 rooms, in good order, wisth bath—$750.

B.C. Land & Investment Agency Ltd.

40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

VICTORIA WEST—$1,300—5 roomed cottage; electric light, etc., large corner lot, with orchard. Easy terms.

TO RENT—Large 12 roomed dwelling, on Pandora street; modern improvements; suitable for lodging house. Moderate rent.

TO RENT—Two new modern cottages, possession June 1; moderate rent. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. my18

YATES ST.—Modern 1½ storey 8 roomed dwelling; electric light, sewer and bath—only $1,900. my26

NEW BUNGALOW—$100 cash and $25 per month, will buy a new modern bungalow in James Bay, just off car line.

SAANICH DISTRICT — Handsome residence, new and completely furnished; and 66 acres of land on water front (1 mile of sea frontage), 22 acres cultivated, 15 cleared for pasturage, balance wooded; also 7 roomed cottage; first class stable. Full particulars at office.

STANLEY AVE.—Lots 58x105, only $400.

INVESTMENT—Two 1½ storey houses in James Bay; well located; net revenue 10 per cent.; all modern improvements.

$275—Gorge Road. Lot 50x152, Gorge and Garbally roads; front and back entrance.

$300—Victoria West. Full sized lot (corner); new picket fence.

GOVERNMENT ST.—Lots near the Fountain, from $450 to $700. Easy terms.

BEACON HILL—Lots 50x150 each, facing the Park, $900 each; also 1 lot 46x150, $800; corner lot for $900.

FOUL BAY—Water lots for sale. Call for particulars. je16

ROOMS TO LET—Unfurnished rooms in Five Sisters' Block (heated), $5 per month, upwards.

$800—5 roomed cottage, and lot 50x120; stable and chicken house; a few fruit trees; insured for $700. A bargain.

FIRST ST.—$250. Two lots 50x133 each, at this price per lot, near King's road.

THIRD ST.—$300. Lot 50x133, front and back entrance.

FIFTH ST.—$200. 3 lots 60x135 each; no rock; nicely situated. $200 each.

FOURTH ST.—$350. Lot 50x133, between Bay street and King's road.

HILLSIDE FARM ESTATE—Lots $50 and upwards; also acreage in small parcels of from one to five acres; all cleared and under cultivation, at bed rock prices.

SIXTH ST.—2 lots, corner. $200 each.

BUSINESS PROPERTY—$5,500 will buy a lot 65x94, very central and just off Government street, with improvements.

TO RENT—Flat of 16 rooms; centrally located; moderate rent. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2,200—6-roomed house, with attic, modern in every respect; lot 50x133.

10 ACRES—6-room cottage, barn and outbuildings; 9 miles from city.

FOR SALE—Acreage, 320 acres, Highland district—$2 per acre; will pay for itself in cordwood alone.

28 ACRES—4 miles from Victoria, 15 acres under cultivation, balance slashed and seeded; 5-roomed house, barn, etc.—$4,000.

GORGE ROAD—Handsome residence on water front, with acreage. Apply for particulars.

$1,000—Six-roomed house on car line, James Bay; sewer connections, etc.

$1,350—Third street, 7 roomed house and lot 50x133, with sewer connections; stable; front and back entrances.

$1,650—Six-romed cottage, Cadboro Bay road; lot 72x120.

$2,000—House and 2 lots, on Bay street (corner); very easy terms.

$425—One acre in north end of city, all cleared and under cultivation.

LOTS in Fairfield Estate, $100 each; $10 cash, $10 per month, interest 4 per cent. only.

ONTARIO ST.—Full sized lots, $400 each; very easy terms.

FIRE INSURANCE (Phoenix of London), MONEY TO LOAN.

Grant & Conyers

No. 2 View St., Opposite Main Entrance Driard Hotel.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE—With seven rooms, bath, two large corner lots, fine garden and fruit trees. Only $1,600.

HANDSOME MODERN COTTAGE—With eight rooms, sewer, bath, hot and cold water, in A1 condition. Only $2,100.

PRETTY MODERN COTTAGE — Near High school. This is offered at a bargain. Price and terms at our office.

CHOICE BUILDING SITES in any part of city. Call and get one of our lists.

The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd.

36 Broad Street

SUPERIOR ST.—Beautiful 8 room, modern house; every convenience. For sale or will rent to responsible party.

SOUTH TURNER ST.—Nice modern cottage to let furnished.

ST. LAWRENCE ST.—Several good building lots, at low prices, $250 each, on time if required.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

Insure your house or furniture in the Atlas Assurance Co. of London, Eng.

P. R. Brown Co., Ltd

30 BROAD STREET.

FOR SALE—Esquimalt road, 5 roomed, modern bungalow and six lots. (510)

FOR SALE—Near centre of city, 7 roomed dwelling; modern; easy terms; interest at 4 per cent. (490)

FOR SALE—Oscar street, full lot and four roomed cottage. $800. (490)

FOR SALE—6 miles from city, 17½ acres, 6 of which are cultivated, balance slashed; no rock; all fenced; excellent fruit soil. Price $2,000.

FOR SALE—Menzies street, James Bay, 2 storey 8 roomed dwelling; all modern conveniences. (490)

FOR SALE—Parry street, James Bay, 6 roomed cottage; all modern conveniences. Only $1,900. (490)

FOR SALE—Princes street, James Bay, new bungalow, five rooms, bath and pantry; all modern conveniences. $2,100. Terms to suit.

FOR SALE—Oak Bay avenue, near Rockland avenue, 2 choice lots. $750. (2.50)

FOR SALE—Dallas road, two small cottages, $1500. (550)

FOR SALE—Toronto street, cottage of five rooms, $1275. (530)

FOR SALE—Oak Bay avenue, 3 lots and large bungalow. (530)

FOR SALE—Fort street, 7-roomed cottage, only $250 cash; balance $1,250 on mortgage.

FOR SALE—Douglas Gardens; the only choice lots on the market. Price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Burns avenue, corner, 7-roomed dwelling, with cellar and attic, nice garden with 6 fruit trees in bearing; open to offer.

FOR SALE—Four miles from town, 20 acres, of which 12 acres are cultivated, balance light timber, principally oak; orchard of 140 fruit trees in bearing; 5-roomed cottage, brick dairy, large barn, three wells of excellent water; good roads. Price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—20 acres, all under cultivation; 3 roomed house, also barn, stable and chicken house. Price $2,700. Terms.

FOR SALE—Pandora street, 10-roomed dwellings, all modern conveniences; $2,500.

FOR SALE—4 1-4 acres under grass; last year's crop of hay, sold for $105; taxes $6 per year; a good investment at $1,050.

FOR SALE—Water lot and dwelling, near the new C. P. R. wharf, James Bay; price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Fort street, near Linden avenue, 10-roomed dwelling, double front lot; well situated for private boarding house.

FOR SALE—Esquimalt road, with frontage on beach, ½ acre and 8-roomed house, $2,500; terms.

FOR SALE—Pandora street, lot 60x120, 6-roomed cottage; only $1,400.

FOR SALE—240 acres, Lake District, excellent fruit soil, plenty of water; only $6,000.

FOR SALE—Yates street, between Vancouver and Cook streets, 4-roomed cottage, and stable. $1,500.

FOR SALE—Saanich District, 20 acres, all under cultivation, small dwelling, barn, stable, etc. $2,700. Terms.

JUST ISSUED—Revised list of farms for sale in all parts of the province; call or write for one.

MONEY TO LOAN. FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN.

J. A. Douglas

Real Estate Office. 20 Bastion Street.

FOR SALE—At Duncans, very desirable residence (new), containing 8 rooms, hal and bath room; fitted with all modern conveniences; size lot 60x160; splendid water laid on. Also other residential property in and around Victoria. For particulars apply to

JAMES A. DOUGLAS,

Real Estate Office. 20 Bastion Street.

Beaumont Boggs,

Real Estate & Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St

FOR SALE—80 acres, Somenos, 20 acres cultivated, 45 cleared; house, barns, stock, implements. Price $4,200.

FOR SALE—160 acres on Cowichan river; house and other implements. Price $1,500.

FOR SALE—5 acre blocks of fruit land in "North Dairy," "Strawberry Vale," "Cedarvale" and "Cadboro Bay Park" subdivisions. Prices from $25 to $130 per acre.

FOR SALE—House, 7 rooms, near Government buildings. Price $2,200.

New issue of "Home and Farm" list just out. Send for Free Copy.

Handy Telephone Calls

CABINET MAKERS

DICKSON & HOWES, Cabinet Makers and Joiners. 131 Johnson street. **1165**

J. LISTER, Carpenter and Builder. All kinds of Jobbing Work. Workshop and residence, Tolmie avenue. Phone **1193**

MESSENGER.

MESSENGER OFFICE 22 Trounce Avenue. Prompt Delivery. **409**

PLUMBERS.

A. SHERET PLUMBING AND HEATING 102 FORT STREET. **629**

PLUMBING

JOHN COLBERT, Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Works, 4 Broad Street. **552**

REAL ESTATE

P. R. BROWN LTD., 30 Broad St. For a Dwelling, Furnished or Unfournished. **1076**

CARPET CLEANING

Carpet Cleaning, Sewing and Laying. J. F. SHARP, 83 Douglas street, Reid's Tea Store, Clarence Block. Prices Reasonable. **1120**

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I have sold to John Mathers of Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia, all my equal one-third interest of and in the partnership heretofore existing between Simon Leiser of the City of Victoria, merchant; William Heterick Dempster of the said City of Victoria, merchant; and William Oliver of Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia, master mariner, carrying on the business of manufacturing oil and canning salmon at Skidegate and Clue, Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia, under the style and firm name of "The Queen Charlotte Packing Co."

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that I am not responsible for any debts contracted by the said firm on and after this date.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, the 10th day of June, 1905.

je10 WM. H. DEMPSTER.

Notice to Contractors

Tenders will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Municipal Council on or before Monday, July 3, at 4 p. m., for the erection and completion of a brick building for the Old Men's Home.

Each tender much be accompanied by a marked cheque for $100, payable to the City Treasurer.

Drawings and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HOOPER & WATKINS, Architects.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all creditors having claims against the Crystal Laundry Co., Ltd., to deliver such claims to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of July, 1905.

J. C. BYRNE,

je28 Liquidator, 85 View St.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act."

ESTATE OF MARY JULIA BROCKLEHURST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of the late Mary Julia Brocklehurst of Victoria, B. C., Widow, who died at Victoria aforesaid on the twenty-sixth day of May, 1905, Probate of whose Will was granted to Doctor George Duncan of Victoria aforesaid, the Executor therein named, on the twenty-third day of June, 1905, are HEREBY required to send particulars in writing of their claims (verified by a Statutory Declaration) to the undersigned on or before the tenth day of August, 1905, after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said Executor has then had notice, and he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said Executor has not had notice at the time of distribution.

The persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay their accounts to the undersigned at once.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 26th day of June, 1905.

FELL & GREGORY,

Chancery Chambers, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executor. je27

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Licensing Board for a transfer to Henry Noble of my license to sell Wines and Liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Royal Oak Hotel, Saanich Road.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1905.

je11 . ARTHUR SLATER.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Two fresh cows and calves. W. Dean, Gordon Head. jy1

FOR SALE—A first class bay driving horse; 9 years old; weighs 1,100 lbs., and has been used to all kinds of work, and well cared for; safe and free from vice. Address Box 14 Colonist. je21

FOR SALE—One milk Durham bull, 2½ years old; 4 cows soon to calf; 6 heifers with calves at foot. Prices moderate. Apply John S. Young, West Saanich road. my27

FOR SALE—Heavy draft horse, weight about 1,600 pounds; also general purpose horse, weight about 1,250 pounds. Pemberton & Son. my27

FOR SALE—Heavy draft mare. Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort street. my7

FOR SALE—First class milk cow. W. Richmond, Strawberry Vale. my24

TO RENT—OFFICES.

TO LET—Very desirable furnished office, with use of phone and electric light; well located on Wharf street. For further particulars apply 92 Wharf street, Victoria. jy1

TO RENT—Offices, Government street; large front rooms on 1st floor facing Government street, all modern conveniences. Also law offices on Bastion street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je7

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES at bargain prices; all in good order. See them. $10 and up. Plimley's Cycle Store, opposite postoffice. je18

FOR SALE—Automobile, Thomas Tonneau, seat four, in good running order. Price $600. W. Fenton, 602 Grove street, Vancouver. je20

FOR SALE—National cash register; also 1 pair quiet steers, suitable for work. Inquire Porter & Sons, Government street. je27

ENTERTAINMENTS.

REMEMBER THE METROPOLITAN League moonlight excursion, July 17. je24

TO RENT—STORES.

STORE TO RENT—25 Government street and 73 Fort. Apply Simmons & Coker, 8 Kane street. je27

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED—Teacher for East Sooke school; one with family preferred. Apply Thos C. Oldershaw, Secy. Board of Trustees. je28

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading will be inserted at a special rate of one-half cent per word, with six insertions for the price of four.

WANTED—A lady can recommend an experienced general maid; good cook, and active housemaid. Wages $20. Apply 60 Rae street. je28

WANTED—A young girl (16) seeks situation as nurse girl (afternoons); good, reliable girl. Apply 60 Rae street. je28

WANTED—Position as companion, help or housekeeper on a ranch or in the country, by an English lady, fully domesticated; has had experience with children. Apply 60 Rae street. je25

WANTED—An experienced Englishwoman wants position as general help in small family. Wages $20. Employment Agency, 54 Fort street. je20

WANTED—Work at Employer's residence by an English dressmaker; experienced (West End, London, Eng.); skirts and children's garments a specialty. Apply 60 Rae street. je18

WANTED—A lady can highly recommend an active young woman as laundress (daily work), at employers' house. 60 Rae street. je11

WANTED—A lady of refinement (widow) would like position as housekeeper for gentleman of means. Mrs. M. Hill, 59 Winder street, Detroit, Mich. je28

WANTED—Position as resident governess to young children; French and music; or as companion to elderly lady or invalid. Miss Ap-John, 300 West 143rd street, New York City. je8

WANTED—Position by French governess; English studies, French and drawing included; Protestant. First class references. Apply to the Secretary Y. W. C. A., Vancouver. je2

HOUSE-CLEANING—A lady can highly recommend an active young woman for house-cleaning. Apply 60 Rae street. ap27

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading will be inserted at a special rate of one-half cent per word, with six insertions for the price of four.

ENGLISHMAN—First class bookkeeper and stenographer, excellent recommendations from last employers, in Winnipeg; 14 years' experience; wants position. Apply Box 30 Colonist. je27

WANTED—Englishman, with first class education and references, desires position as secretary, tutor, office assistant, companion, or in any similar capacity; willing to travel and would undertake position of trust in Victoria, or away. Apply Box 13 Colonist. je21

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—At once, mother's help for camping; good plain cooking; family two. Apply 60 Rae street. jy1

WANTED—Two general maids, also mother's help, for family of three; cottage home; plain cooking; light housework. Apply 60 Rae street. jy1

WANTED—Immediately, an experienced middle aged nurse. Good wages, kind home. References required. Apply 60 Rae street. jy1

WANTED—Two young nurse girls want work during holidays (afternoons). Apply 60 Rae street. jy1

WANTED—Young girl to assist. 18 Pioneer street. jy1

WANTED—A girl, experienced on sewing machine work, in tent factory, can find steady employment at C. H. Jones & Son's, Vancouver, B. C. je03

WANTED—Immediately, an experienced waitress for a first class hotel; good wages. Apply 60 Rae street. je25

WANTED—Two thoroughly competent waitresses; first class references essential. Good salary. Apply Hotel St. Francis. my27

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showcards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary $900 per year, or $75 per month and expenses $2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. Empire Medicine Co., London, Ont. ap15

WANTED—Canvasser for city trade; good position for right man. Apply Box 23 Colonist. je24

WANTED—Shirt and overall machine operators; steady work. State experience. Apply Mackay Smith, Blair & Co., Vancouver, B. C. je20

WANTED—A good Gordon press feeder at the Colonist job room.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS—To rent, in new house, facing public park and near sea; breakfast if desired. 59 Heywood avenue. jy1

TO LET—Furnished rooms. Mrs. Wright, 43½ View street. jy1

TO LET—Furnished front bedroom; bath and phone, 65½ Fort street. Also two unfurnished housekeeping rooms. je22

FURNISHED ROOMS—First class table; well recommended; fine brick house and grounds; piano, phone, croquet lawn. 227 Johnson, cor. Vancouver. Phone A370. je18

TO LET—Comfortable rooms, newly furnished, $1.25 per week and up. 73 Blanchard street. je9

BEACON HILL—To rent, nice sunny bedroom; breakfast if desired; terms moderate. Box 309, Colonist Office.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—We have for sale $2,000 permanent stock of the B. C. Permanent Loan & Savings Company, worth today 143, pays 9 per cent. dividend. Heisterman & Co. je15

FOR SALE—Beacon Hill Park—Lots 50x150, facing east, on the Park. $900 each. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

FOR SALE—Slab wood. Lemon, Gonnason & Co., Orchard and Government streets. Telephone 77.

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO RENT—Four room cottage; modern improvements; reasonable rent. Apply 29 San Juan avenue. jy1

TO LET—Small rooming house. Apply 37 Birdcage Walk. je30

TO LET—Furnished 4 roomed cottage on 93 Niagara street. Apply to Pemberton & Son, Fort street. je29

TO LET—Furnished 7 roomed cottage on Dallas road; hot and cold water, electric light and bath. Apply to Pemberton & Son, Fort street.

TO RENT—10 furnished houses, from 6 to 10 rooms; unfurnished from 4 to 8 rooms; stores and restaurant. Apply E. A. Harris & Co., 35 Fort street. je22

TO LET—Six roomed house; electric light and modern conveniences. Apply phone B954. je14

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE on Pandora avenue, six rooms and bathroom; full sized lot, with stable; $17 per month. Apply A. W. Bridgman.

TO LET—Very desirable six room cottage, Fernwood road, near Yates; all conveniences; immediate possession. Heisterman & Co. je2

TO LET—Two good cottages, with all modern conveniences. Heisterman & Co.

TO LET—Seven roomed house, near Park; bath, hot and cold water, sewer connection. Apply R. W. R. Armstrong, 32 Rae street. Phone A959. my10

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—Property east side of Shawnigan lake. Apply 38 Colonist. jy1

CHEAP ACREAGE—$315 will buy 174 acres at Vesuvius Bay; good sheep run; spring water; excellent fishing. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

FOR SALE—700 acres choice farming land; big water frontage on Prospect lake; for sale either en bloc or any part. Apply Frank Campbell, Prospect Lake, or 161 Fort street. je3

FOR SALE—Swan Lake farm, 2½ miles from city, comprising 105 acres or more; also lot on Johnson street with dwelling. Full particulars on application to the undersigned. J. W. Meldram, corner Johnson and Douglas streets. je15

LOST

LOST—Pair of rosary beads, between Rock Bay and Beacon Hill Park. Please return to this office. Reward. je30

LOST—On Niagara street, purse containing considerable sum of money; two bills, one receipted and the other not receipted. Reward on returning to Box 424 Colonist. my19

FOUND

FOUND—On Pandora street, near Cook, a pair of spectacles. Owner can have same by calling at the Colonist and paying for advertisement. jy1

FOUND—On Douglas street, lady's black and purple silk umbrella. Owner may have same by paying for this advertisement. je28

BUSINESS PROPERTY

$5,500 will buy a large lot (65 feet frontage) in the heart of the city, just off Government street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

FOR SALE—BOATS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a medium sized row boat. Address Box 39 this office. jy1

FOR SALE—Auxiliary sloop; gasoline; 6 horse power; 32x11x4. $600. Apply Wilkinson, Wheelbarrow Lodge, Cobble Hill. je22

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS

LARGE TRACTS of timber land, both crown granted and leasehold; cedar, spruce, fir and other woods. For particulars apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government

FOR SALE—800 acres of first-class fir, on Cowichan Lake, averaging 80,000 feet per acre; conveniently located and can be logged very cheaply; crown granted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency.

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE—As a going concern, goodwill and furniture of a large first-class private boarding and lodging house, doing a thriving business; best of furniture; cheap. For full particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

UNDERTAKERS.

W. J. HANNA — Graduate United States College of Embalming, New York. No. 102 Douglas street. Telephones—Office, 498; residence, 611.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS D. SEDGER, Architect — Room 21, Five Sisters' Block, Victoria, B. C.

BOOKBINDING

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbindery in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

BOAT BUILDERS.

A. HARRIS — Yacht, Launch, Boat and Canoe Builder; repairs, etc. No. 65 Work Street, Rock Bay.

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad Street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

CONTRACTOR.

C. A. McGREGOR—Carpenter and jobber, 95 Yates Street. Terms moderate.

BLACKSMITHS, ETC.

WM. DOCKINGS, BLACKSMITHING, including ship work, engine and machinery forging; farm implements and machinery of all kinds repaired; estimates given on builders' and contractors' work of all kinds. 205 Government street, Victoria, B. C., phone 233. my21

LEDINGHAM & CHRISTIE—Blacksmiths and Carriage Builders. Cormorant street, Victoria, B. C.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

VICTORIA COFFEE & SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

CLOTHES CLEANING

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES cleaned, pressed, altered, repaired—Gentlemen's suits from $1.50, ladies' skirts from 50c. Mrs. B. Lash, 104 View street, near Quadra.

DYE WORKS

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—141 Yates street. Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Tel. 200.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS — 116 Yates street; Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

PAUL'S CLEANING AND PRESSING Works, 121 Fort street. Tel. 624. je20

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office, 52 Wharf St. Telephone 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 18.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street. Bookkeeping thoroughly taught; also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

FEATHER RENOVATORY.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS by having them cleaned at the Sanitary Feather Works, corner Fort and Blanchard streets. Tel. 392. Hurd & Ward, proprietors.

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealers in hardware, iron, pipe, fittings and brass goods. Wharf Street, Victoria.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Victoria Camp, No. 52, Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, meets in A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street, 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month. Wm. Jackson, clerk. my13

COURT VANCOUVER, No. 5755, A. O. F.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in month, K. of P. Hall, Douglas street. J. F. Fahay, C. R.; Sidney Wilson, Sec'y.

NATIVE SONS—Post No. 1, meets K. of P. hall last Tues. of each month. A. E. Haynes, Secy., Bk. of Commerce Bldg.

SONS OF ENGLAND— — Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. hall, 1st and 3rd Tues. S. Doncaster, pres.; Thos. Gravlin, sec.

I. O. O. F.—Dominion Lodge, No. 4, Odd Fellows' Block, Douglas street, Thursday nights. T. Bamford, Secy.

I. O. O. F.—No. 2, Columbia Lodge, Odd Fellows' block, Douglas st., Wed. night. R. W. Fawcett, Rec. Sec.; res. 24 Carr

K. of P.—No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora sts. H. Weber, K. of R. & S. Box 544.

MILLINERY

LADIES' HATS RETRIMMED, bringing their own material; Panama hats cleaned and repressed. No. 65½ Fort Street.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER — General machinist. No. 154 Government Street.

POTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Limited, corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B. C.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES — R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street; all kinds of photographic materials for amateurs and professionals; kodaks, premos, pocos, centuries, etc., Phone 360B. Same Block — Maynard's Leather and Shoe Finding Store. Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

LITHOGRAPHING

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSING — Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequaled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Limited.

PLUMBERS, ETC.

C. M. COOKSON — 97 Johnson Street. Sanitary plumbing and heating; jobbing and out-of-town orders a specialty. Quotations on all kinds of plumbing supplies, pipe and fittings and stoves, on application. Tel. 674.

WATCHMAKER.

A. PETCH—99 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

SCAVENGERS.

MRS. E. LINES—236 Yates street. Yards, etc., cleaned. Phone 847.

TEAMSTERS

R. H. MUNN, Constance avenue, Beaumont, general teamster and scavenger.

GORGE LAUNCH

LAUNCH SHAMROCK leaves from the causeway for the Gorge at 1:20 p. m., and every hour thereafter. Returning, leaves the Gorge 2 p. m., and every hour thereafter. Last trip from the Gorge at 7 p. m. Fare each way, 10c.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

VICTORIA

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—118 Douglas St. Rooms to let for housekeeping from $1 up.

THE DOMINION—Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

THE GORDON—Yates Street. First class in every respect. Fifty spacious home like rooms. Terms very moderate. Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon, proprietress. Tel. 1018. P. O. Box 49.

VERNON HOTEL—Victoria's leading commercial and tourist hotel. First class in every respect. Rates $2 up.

HOTEL SIDNEY — Only seventeen miles from Victoria. One of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads, fine boating, two-mile beach, view unsurpassed. Hotel rates, $1.50 per day. William Jensen, proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store streets. Bar supplied with best brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenzo Reda, proprietor.

REVERE HOUSE—First class furnished rooms and table board that can be recommended. Telephone connection. No. 105 Pandora avenue. my8

VANCOUVER

THE COMMERCIAL—Turkish baths; best $2 a day house in the city. Prescott & Heywood, proprietors. je28

HOTEL DOMINION—Abbott Street, Vancouver, B. C. Convenient to railway and wharves. Rates, $1.25, $1.50. Free 'bus to and from all trains and boats. F. Baynes, proprietor.

HOTEL LELAND — Corner Granville and Hastings streets; one block from depot and steamship wharves; $2 a day.

STRAND HOTEL—European and American plans. Rates moderate. First-class rooms and cafe in connection. One block from depot and steamboat wharves.

HOTEL NORTH VANCOUVER—New and up-to-date; rates $2.00 per day. Special rates for families and regular boarders. Finest summer resort on the Coast. Ferry service every hour to and from this hotel, foot of Carrall street. P. Larson, Proprietor. my12

ASHCROFT

ASHCROFT — The Grand Central; most convenient hotel in Ashcroft; sample rooms for commercial men; hot and cold baths. Representative meets trains and stages. George Ward, proprietor.

TROUT LAKE

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Best commercial house in town; good sample rooms.

REVELSTOKE

UNION HOTEL — First class $2 per day house. Choice brands liquors and cigars. J. Haughton, proprietor.

KAMLOOPS

MONTREAL HOTEL — Centrally located; remodeled and refurnished; the most modern hotel, with the best dining room in the city. Charles F. Armstrong, Mgr.

GRAND FORKS

YALE HOTEL—The leading hotel of the Boundary country; everything first-class. A. Traunweiser, proprietor.

LARDO

COMMERCIAL HOTEL — Home for all people traveling to and from Poplar. McLachlan Bros., proprietors.

SICAMOUS

C. P. R. HOTEL—Popular resort for tourists. Good boating and fishing. F. W. Padmore, proprietor.

VERNON

COLDSTREAM HOTEL—Opposite station. Special inducements to commercial travelers.

NELSON

HUME HOTEL—The leading commercial house of the Kootenays. F. Hume, proprietor.

STRATHCONA HOTEL — Strictly first-class; headquarters for tourists doing British Columbia. B. Tompkins, manager.

ROSSLAND

HOTEL ALLEN—Stop at the Hotel Allen, the leading house of Rossland.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOTEL COLONIAL — Opposite Court House. Best hotel in town. Rates from $1.50 up. John M. Insley, proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Set of single harness; brown leather; silver plated mounts; new; English hand-made. Price $50. Lt.-Col. English, Work Point Barracks. je25

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED? Our matrimonial paper, containing hundreds of advertisements of marriageable people, young and old, many rich, mailed free. The Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio. jy2

WANTED—For six months, well furnished seven roomed house, with garden, in good locality. Rent from $50 to $60 per month. Apply Box 40 Colonist. jy1

WANTED—Two boarders for a pleasant seaside home (Cadboro Bay); moderate terms. Apply 60 Rae street. jy1

PHIL SMITH has opened his old stand at the Gorge, in Mrs. Marshall's picnic grounds. Swiss ice-cream, afternoon teas, light lunch, etc. je28

STAMMERING ABSOLUTELY CURED—Sufferers enabled to read and converse without fear of their former impediment. Consultation free. E. Magill, specialist, 48 Simcoe street, Victoria. je14

SING TAI—Manufacturer and dealer in ladies' silk and cotton underwear, dresses, wrappers, etc. 74 Douglas street, Victoria. my6

FOR SALE—We make bowling alleys, pins, balls etc.; also billiard and pool tables and bar fixtures. Catalogue mailed free on request. The Brunswick Balke Collender Co. J. Johnston, Kirk Block, Douglas street, agent, Victoria.

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY — 60 Rae street. Business hours, 10:30 to 2 p. m. J. Devereux.

VICTORIA PORTABLE HOUSE CO.—Portable buildings, suitable for all climates. Office, 51 Wharf St., Victoria.

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio. A monthly journal of information; plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c for four months' trial.

BOARDING HOUSES

A BEAUTIFUL SPOT BY THE SEASIDE—The fine premises of the late Capt. McCallum, at the head of Esquimalt lagoon, is open to receive a limited number of boarders for the summer. Particulars apply to Mrs. F. Stubbs, Colwood Park, Colwood, B. C. je28

FURNISHED ROOMS—First class table; well recommended; fine brick house and grounds; piano, phone and croquet lawn. 227 Johnson, corner Vancouver. Phone A370. je18

REVERE HOUSE—Home comforts; use of telephone and piano. Table most highly recommended. 100 Pandora avenue. my14

TO RENT—WHARF.

WHARF TO RENT at foot of Yates street, with warehouse; rent, $50 per month. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited, 40 Government Street.

MEN OF MARK

Mainly About People in the Public Eye.

In connection with the recent tercentenary celebration of the birth of Miguel de Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote," Henry J. Coke, the English author, tells a story which perhaps illustrates the saying that a prophet is not without honor in his own country. Mr. Coke was traveling in Spain and visited the prison wherein Cervantes is supposed to have written a good part of his immortal book. He asked his host at the inn if he knew anything of Cervantes. The man said he did not, but in response to another query said he had heard of Don Quixote as a great caballero who had lived years ago. "His house is over the way," added the innkeeper, "and the alcalde's father, a very old man, senor, perhaps may remember him."

* * *

Emerson's Style.

Harper's Weekly gives what purports to be a new anecdote of Ralph Waldo Emerson. A New York man meets one of Emerson's old guides in the Adirondacks and asks what impression the sage of Concord made upon natives:

"Well, sir," obligingly responded the guide, "he was a gentleman, every inch of him; as nice a chap as you'd care to see—pleasant and kind. And he was a scholar, too, allus figgerin', studyin', and writin', though we did think he'd had a better time a-huntin' an' a-fishin'; but, sir, I'm here to state that he was the allfiredst, homeliest, critter for his age that ever came into these woods."

* * *

Togo Under Fire.

A Japanese official who was on Togo's flag-ship, the Mikasa, during the naval engagement at Port Arthur, last August, in a recent issue of the Independent, relates how the admiral carried himself during that battle. Togo directed the battle from the bridge, refusing to take advantage of the conning-tower. When the Mikasa, leading the column, had intercepted the flight of the Russian fleet, the fight grew hot about the flag-ship.

"A 6-inch shell struck a chart-room just under the bridge, killing every man in it. The fragments flew about Togo's staff, wounding four of them. Togo, after seeing that the wounded officers were attended to, went on using his glass.

"There was aboard an old valet of the admiral, a feudal retainer of his family. This man, when he heard that the admiral was in a place of great danger, broke all Jap etiquette and rushed to the gangway leading to the bridge. Then he hesitated, but a shell struck just then, wounding Imperial Prince Fushimi, who was aboard. The valet made a rush and prostrated himself before the admiral, begging him, for the good of Japan, to go to the conning-tower. The admiral, 'with a half-amusesd seriousness,' gave a kind refusal.

"Just then the 6-inch shell struck the chart-room and scattered the staff. A flying splinter wounded the valet on both legs. He was carried to the hospital, howling protests. From his cot he implored the surgeons to carry the admiral away by force. Finally, the deck officers surrounded Togo and almost dragged him to the conning-tower. Togo laughed indulgently as they locked him in.

"This first-hand observer of the Japanese fleet in action made note of the perfect coolness which prevailed on board, the outcome of Togo's iron discipline. From the admiral down they fought like clockwork, without excitement, without cheering. Togo was a bronze and blue statue. A shell killed a whole gun crew in the secondary battery. The men at the next gun were spattered with the blood of their comrades, yet they kept up their regular fire without the loss of a second."

* * *

Speechless Ambassadors.

One of the sights (not one of the sounds) of the academy banquet was that of the Chinese and the Japanese ambassadors, who sat side by side, never speaking, never drinking, and hardly ever eating, says a writer in the London Press. Their silence, their self-absorption, their indifference, to the buzz about them, were all of the Orient. Once Lord Aberdeen, taking pity on their isolation, attempted to talk to the Celestial, but met with no sort of encouragement. The son of heaven refused commerce with the sons of earth, and the representative of Japan, though dressed in English fashion, and a great contrast in this particular with his Chinese neighbor, resembled him in his dumbness. Not that they were weary of each other, for they strolled around the galleries together after the banquet was over. Still, they said nothing; but now and again, before this picture and that, they exchanged a look charged with the entire vocabulary of disdain.

* * *

Little M. Delcasse.

M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, is now in his fifty-third year. His appearance is not at all striking except possibly for the negative reason alleged by M. Rochefort and the caricaturists, though when the pasquinading editor of the Intransigeant describes him as "standing on his three inches of little legs" there is obvious exaggeration. Yet in a nation not noted for stature, M. Delcasse is conspicuously small. But, on the other hand, he is wiry and tough. His round head, close cropped hair, keen eyes, retrousse nose, bristling moustache and locked mouth are those of a fighter, and moreover, his whole appearance suggests a man capable of much toil.

* * *

Facts Versus Possibility.

Dr. Jowett, of Oxford, was a formidable wit. At a gathering at which he was present, the talk ran upon the comparative gifts of two Balliol men who had been, respectively, made a judge and a bishop.

Professor Henry Smith, famous in his day for his brilliancy, pronounced the bishop to be the greater man of the two for this reason:

"'A judge, at the most, can only say, 'You be hanged,' whereas a bishop can say, 'You be damned.'"

"Yes," said Dr. Jowett, "but if the judge says, 'You be hanged,' you are hanged."

* * *

A Joke With the Kaiser.

Although somewhat short-tempered, the German Emperor is more easily diverted from anger to good-humor by means of a piece of wit than many of his fellow-sovereigns, says Tit-Bits, which relates the following:

"Some years ago, when old Baron Boetticher, who was secretary of state for the interior, was discussing with His Majesty the most suitable nominations to be made in the case of a number of vacant offices, the latter being greatly irritated by the statesman's unanswerable objections to the candidate whom he himself desired to obtain a certain post. His anger, in fact, grew quite violent, and when the baron enquired if there were no other person upon whom His Majesty would like to confer the appointment, the Kaiser replied, curtly:

"'Oh, confer it on Satan himself, if you like!'"

"'Very well,' replied the old minister, in his most suave and courtly manner; 'and shall I allow the patent signed by Your Majesty in that case to go out in the usual form, 'To my trusted and well beloved cousin and counselor?'"

* * *

Rockefeller Learns Shorthand at 60.

If the Standard Oil Co. should fail and John D. Rockefeller should suddenly see his stupendous fortune dwindle, the richest man in the world would probably take up stenography as a means of livelihood.

That Mr. Rockefeller is as expert a writer of shorthand as any one of the army of typewriters and typewritists he employs will be interesting news to many. How the head of the Standard Oil Co. came to take up stenography is told as follows by Railway and Locomotive Engineering, and serves to illustrate some of the characteristics which have contributed to his success in business:

A few years ago, less than a decade, when Mr. Rockefeller had reacheed the zenith of success in business and money making, a young student was a visitor at the Rockefeller home. This youth had acquired shorthand and was in the habit of practicing it for making passing memoranda.

Mr. Rockefeller noticed that one evening, and proceeded to inquire how much study and practice had been necessary to acquire the skill displayed. The information was imparted, and next day Mr. Rockefeller sent for a teacher and proceeded to learn stenography. He kept earnestly at the study and practice of the art, and by degrees became sufficiently expert to take down a speech if necessary, but stenography has been used by him mostly for brief memoranda convenient as an aid to the memory.

To acquire shorthand writing is nothing particularly praiseworthy in a young person who takes it up as a business and expects to use the art as a help to future breadwinning, but it is something very extraordinary in an old gentleman whose business responsibilities are stupendous.

It is that kind of persistent industry that lifts the particularly successful man above the easy-going mediocrity. It was the same devotion to work that enabled Mr. Rockefeller to distance his competitors in the struggle for business supremacy.

Director of the Mint Roberts is telling a story of an Iowa friend with whom he recently visited the Lewis and Clark exposition grounds at Portland, Ore. The Iowa man had been accustomed to receiving railroad passes and dead-head tickets at theatres, so when he was confronted with a sign announcing the admission charge of 50 cents to the grounds he was inclined to balk. "Here," he said to his friend Roberts, "I don't like the idea of paying 50 cents to get in there. Wait a minute and I'll hunt up those fellows who are running the show, Lewis and Clark, and see if I can't get a pass."

* * *

So much has been written and said of Maxim Gorky as the "tramp author," the associate and leader of the poorest workingmen in Russia, that it is surprising to learn he has made a fortune in the publishing business with four other Russian authors. So successful has this venture been that it is said Gorky has made more than 250,000 rubles ($125,000) in the business.

* * *

The West Point class of 1855 will have its half-century reunion this year. There are only five survivors. One of these, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, late head of the New York city college, is making the arrangements for this gathering. The other living members of that class are Gen. Charles B. Comstock, Gen. David McM. Gregg, Chief Justice Nichols of the supreme court of Louisiana and Gen. Samuel Breck. These men graduated when the late Robert E. Lee was at the head of the military academy. In that class were the brilliant leaders, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart and Gen. Hood.

* * *

Richard Wagner, the composer, was an ardent Republican in 1849. In the archives of Dresden there has just been unearthed a document setting forth a case of high treason against the musician. He was accused of having written to a friend a letter proposing to turn Saxony into a republic. "But who shall be made president?" he asked. "I see nobody competent for the office except our present sovereign, Frederick Augustus II." Frederick Augustus does not seem to have appreciated the humor of the suggestion that he should doff the crown and content himself with the dignity of a Republican president. For this flash of unconscious fun Wagner had to bolt to Switzerland.

* * *

James H. Hyde, storm centre of the Equitable fight in New York, is said to have one of the finest stables in America. The stables are ruled over by Francis Gerillot, a Parisian, who was with William K. Vanderbilt for years. Mr. Hyde has an office in the stable, a room full of telephones and electric bells, furnished with fine carpets, old mahogany furniture, sporting photographs and prints, coaching trophies and hunting horns. Next to his office is the kitchen, which permits him and his guests to come when the whim seizes them and have supper in the stables more freely and gayly than in the chateau.

* * *

The great family of Silay is that of Ming Lee. The eldest son has just completed his second term as governor of Negros, and retired to the management of his ten haciendas. The Ming Lees are Chinese mestizos, very rich and patriarchal, the great house sheltering the sons and their families, more than forty adults, besides a drove of little ones. The head of the family is the mother of his excellency, the Senora Ming Lee, who is eighty years old, six feet tall, and probably weighs two hundred and fifty pounds. She is an inveterate gambler, and will remain for two days at the round game of pangingi, her meals being served in a chair at her side. About the only respite she takes from her favorite game is on Sunday morning, when she drives to church in her Manila built victoria.

Pain Across the Kidneys For Three Years.

Suffered Great Agony. Could Not Stoop or Bend

No disease is so quiet and stealthy in its approach as kidney disease. That is why it is so dangerous. It may become deep-seated before you realize the danger.

It is therefore of great importance to recognize the early warning symptoms, because in its early stage kidney disease is easily curable. Pain or dull ache in the back is one of the first signs. So are bladder pains, bearing-down pains, smarting sensation when urinating, frequent or suppressed urination, and gravel or sediment in the urine, etc. You cannot be well if your kidneys are not performing their functions properly. In ordinary cases of any derangement of the kidneys, a few doses of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will put the patient right; in old chronic cases, the treatment should be persisted in.

Mr. Michael A. McInnis, Woodlands, Marion Bridge, N.S., tells of his experience: "For the last three years I suffered great agony with pain across my kidneys, and was so bad that I could not stoop or bend. I consulted and had several doctors treat me, but I got none the better. On the advice of a friend I procured a box of that valuable life-giving remedy, Doan's Kidney Pills, and to my surprise and benefit I immediately became better. In my opinion Doan's Kidney Pills have no equal as a cure for any form of Kidney disease.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25 All dealers, or direct by mail.

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO. TORONTO, ONT.

Reuter's agency has received the following particulars regarding the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, whose death was announced in the Times of Monday in a telegram from Shanghai: Mr. Hudson Taylor, who died at Changsha, the capital of the province of Hu-nan, China, on the 3rd inst., was born in 1832, and first sailed for China in 1853. He founded the China Inland Mission in 1865, at which time there were only 15 Protestant mission stations in the whole of China, and these, with one exception, all in coast provinces. Today, in connection with the China Inland Mission alone, there are 200 central stations, 520 outstations, and 825 missionaries, including missionaries' wives. It was peculiarly fitting that one who had devoted his life to the opening of China should be permitted to end his days in a mission station in the capital of the formerly anti-foreign province of Hu-nan, the last province to be opened to foreign missions. A memorial service is to be held at the Mildmay conference hall on the 16th inst. at 7 p.m.

* * *

A Paris correspondent announces the death, at the age of 82, of the life Senator the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier. Old Parisians will recall the ardent opposition to the empire of this eminent statesman, who in the national assembly, after 1871, was destined to attain the reputation of being the greatest of French parliamentary orators. The Duc, in spite of his hostility to the empire, was not alienated from his loyalty to monarchial ideas by the success of the republic. He refused to repudiate his past; he merely adjourned his hopes. In proportion as Thiers identified his own political success with the republic, this sturdy champion of a lost cause accentuated his opposition to the Thiers government Under the presidency of Marshal Mac Mahon, the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier, always a partisan of the tricolor against the fanatical and impolitic claims of the Comte de Chambord, seized the opportunity to conspire actively for the downfall of the republic. All these pourparlers came to nothing, and the Duc found, as the only field of activity open to him, a dignified leadership of the Moderate Conservatives in the assembly. In 1875 he voted for the famous Lois Constitutionelles, and gradually made so many friends in the Moderate Left that he was elected president of the assembly by a Republican vote and the first of the life senators. As president of the senate he played a notably constitutional role, and the Boulangist agitation did not find him wanting in those great principles of constitutional Liberalism which made him the peer of Thiers in the political history of France. He was a member of the French Academy and the last survivor of Liberal Orleanism.

* * *

Mr. F. S. A. Lowndes, in the June Fortnightly, questions whether any diplomatic mission in any country possesses literary traditions at all to be compared in interest and importance with those of the American embassy in London. "The names of Motley and Bancroft among historians, of Lowell and Hay, of Washington Irving, of Hawthorne, and of Bret Harte, will," he says, "at once occur to the mind, and there are others also who achieved a certain position in literature quite apart from the able jurists and men of affairs whose writings belong to the class of biblia abiblia." Perhaps the most obvious characteristic of the American representatives at the Court of St. James whose names are remembered in the history of literature is that, with hardly an exception, they show a peculiarly racy gift of humor.

* * *

Bishop Welldon, in a curious article in the Nineteenth Century, seems to give a quietus to the hope of restoring Cromwell's remains to King Henry VII.'s chapel in Westminster Abbey. Bishop Welldon concludes that Cromwell was privately buried, not long after his death, in the abbey; that the later state funeral was only of an effigy; that his body was removed, and after being secretly kept for three days at the Red Lion Inn, Holborn, was taken to Tyburn; that the trunk remained buried beneath the site of the gallows at Tyburn, and long since mouldered away, or has been removed or disturbed by excavation, and is now irrecoverable; and that the head, after being exposed on Westminster hall for more than twenty years, disappeared, has never been seen since, and is irrecoverable. There is an alleged skull of Cromwell at Frankfield, Seal Court, Sevenoaks, the home of Mr. Horace Wilkinson. This the bishop has seen, and also the papers relating to it, but he concludes that the chain of evidence for the genuineness of the skull is defective.

SOME ANCIENT TALKING MACHINES.

There have been many attempts to show that the Scriptural assertion "There is nothing new under the sun" is literally true, and it is a fact that much that we consider invention is only revival. Wendell Phillips' once famous decture on "The Lost Arts" went even further, asserting that some ancient inventions still remain lost to modern engineers and scientists. Some time ago a French scholar, M. Edouard Fournier, published a book entitled "History of the Old-New," filled with instances of ancient knowledge that is to day regarded as up to date. The investigator along this line, however, is rather apt to make excessive claims. An example is an article on old talking-machines, contributed to La Nature (Paris) by Henry Rene d'Allemagne under the title "Ancestors of the Phonograph." The machines described were attempts to imitate speech by making working models of the vocal organs. The phonograph on the other hand, reproduces rather than imitates and can scarcely be regarded as a descendant of such models. M. d'Allemagne says:

"Tradition asserts that the famous Albert the Great made a speaking-head that was a veritable wonder, but Thomas Aquinas, who was a pupil of the celebrated savant, regarding the invention as a work of the Evil One, broke it to pieces. The illustrious Bishop of Ratisbon, seeing this, cried out: 'So perishes the work of thirty years.'

"Later, Valentine Merbiz made, for the amusement of Queen Catherine of Sweden, another talking-head which was said to be able, at its inventor's pleasure, to answer questions in Hebrew, Greek, Latin or French.

"We lack information regarding this astonishing masterpiece, and may be permitted to cherish a certain degree of scepticism about it. It is very probable that its performances were due to some ingenious ventriloquist, who was able to make the mouth of his automaton move, while he himself did the talking without moving his lips. . . .

"The first talking-machine about which we have really accurate data was constructed by the Abbe Mical, and presented by him, on July 2, 1783, to the Academy of Sciences."

An illustration, from an engraving in the Bibliotheque Nationale, shows Mical's talking-machine. The dialogue that the two heads were capable of carrying on is printed below them. The writer goes on to say:

"The Abbe declared that his work was the solution of a mechanical problem which before his day had been considered very difficult, if not insoluble, and he adds: 'The Academy of Sciences said in its report that these speaking-heads might throw great light on the mechanism of the vocal organs and on the functions of speech. The learned assembly declared that this work was worthy of its approval as well from its importance as from its execution.' The 'Dictionnaire Universal' asserts that these heads were broken up by their inventor, but Montuchat says that they were sold by him, for a considerable sum, to a foreign nobleman.

"In the journals of the latter part of the eighteenth century there was mention of a talking-head that had been made about that time by a certain Wolfgang von Kempelen, born in 1737. . . . The Journal des Savants of October, 1787, mentions a fouth phonograph made by C. S. Kratzenstein; unfortunately we have only a brief notice of this invention, giving no other information about the inventor or the method of construction. . . .

"Ingenious persons found that it was simpler to reach the same results by less honest means: thus in 1783 a ventriloquist made all Paris run to see a talking-head that he declared he had invented. This figure, which measured about a foot and a half in height, answered all questions distinctly, but, as in the case of the famous calculating-horse that piqued the curiosity of scientists and others in Berlin recently, it was quickly found that it was not endowed with intelligence; it was the showman who answered the questions put to his automaton, summoning to his aid the secrets of ventriloquism. However this may be . . . it is none the less certain that in the eighteenth century were made talking-machines of remarkable ingenuity, which must have been constructed on principles similar to those of the charming little singing-birds . . . of whose manufacture the Swiss have a kind of monopoly."—Translations made for the Literary Digest.

THE STORY OF THE BRAIN.

The story of the brain, as scientists have gradually unfolded its peculiar construction, is of marvelous interest, says Leslie's Weekly. This pulpy, and apparently homogenous, mass is revealed to us as the most highly specialized and vitalized organ in the human body. It consists of hundreds of millions of separate and independent organisms, once known as nerve cells, but now called "neurones." These units of the brain are independent bodies and consist of a cell body, its axis and its branches. The cell body contains within its covering membrane elements which generate the nerve force, or energy; the axis is the nerve or medium which convey that force; and the branches are the means of communication of the neurones with each other and with the organs and tissues to which the nerve is distributed. The life history of these microscopical bodies is the same as the cells of other organs and tissues. They are implanted before birth, and many remain dormant for a lifetime if unused; if stimulated to activity they enlarge through more abundant nutrition, but waste and atrophy when the stimulation is removed; they are undergoing constant changes through the process of nutrition, and from the innumerable impressions made upon them by objects within and without the body.

Service to Mexico

Elder-Dempster Will Inaugurate Monthly Line Commencing July 20 From Montreal.

Montreal Gazette.

Announcement is made by the Canadian agency of the Elder-Dempster Steamship Line here that a contract has just been definitely closed with the governments of Canada and Mexico for a new monthly steamship service, commencing July 20, from this port.

The route, which will be operated by first-class steamships of 4,000 tons deadweight capacity and large passenger accommodations, will touch at Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Halifax, N.S.; Havana, Progresso, Vera Cruz, Tampico and other ports.

The Elder-Dempsters have been receiving constant enquiries from Mexican merchants as to the character of merchandise Canada will be prepared to export, and it is expected that a large trade will develop between the two countries.

During the winter the vessels of the new service will operate from Halifax and the line will endeavor to establish a tourist and general passenger traffic to Cuba, Nassau in the Bahama Islands, and Mexico.

It is also announced that as Sir Alfred L. Jones, head of the firm of Elder, Dempster & Co., now has large interests in the West India Islands, that a new and additional line will shortly be organized, with the assistance of the Canadian government and that of the West Indies, to operate steamships between Montreal and the Island of Jamaica, the Windward Islands and Georgetown and Demerara. This line will also probably call at Belize, the capital of British Honduras, and Colon, in the Isthmus of Panama.

Two steamships will be operated on the Canadian-Mexican service. They will be the Commassie and the Dahomey, each about 1,100 tons net register. The Commassie, which is at present in Liverpool, will arrive here light in time to load general cargo and sail for her first trip July 20. She will be followed later by the Dahomey.

By the terms of the contract with the Mexican government vessels may carry passengers and cargo from Canada to Cuba, cargoes and passengers both ways between Mexico and Canada, but on the northbound trips no freight may be taken from Cuba to Canada, as the Mexican government objects to subsidizing a line used to build up a trade between Cuba and Canada.

Speaking of the new line last evening Mr. D. W. Campbell, who has again assumed charge of the Elder-Dempster business here, said that a large trade was expected to be developed between Canada and Cuba in Canadian produce, and that big business was also contemplated in both manufactured goods and farm products. The firm had, Mr. Campbell continued, received many enquiries from leading Mexican merchants as to the nature of the merchandise Canada will be prepared to export, and that it was to be hoped that Canadian merchants would make early efforts to open up business connections with the large importing houses in the cities on the Mexican seaboard, and also with Mexico City itself.

A large amount of Canadian capital is invested in Mexico, and it is pointed out that there is no existing reason why, if Canadian manufacturers can supply goods that will be required by Mexico, a large and increasing trade should not result. From information received from the Mexican merchants it is understood that a large amount of ceicle hemp, coffee, tobacco and tropical fruits will be sent here direct from Mexico.

The winter service will be operated direct from Halifax and the Elder-Dempster line will make an effort to build up a passenger trade with the south.

BANK NOTES.

Pearson's Weekly.

More than once the Bank of England has paid twice for one note. On one occasion it lost in this way £30,000.

It happened that one of the directors, desirous of purchasing an estate, drew from the bank a single note for the amount mentioned. This, on returning home, he placed on the mantelpiece, when, immediately on doing so, he was called from the room.

A few moments later he came into the room again, but, alas! the note had mysteriously disappeared. To the director's mind there seemed little doubt but that the valuable piece of paper had fallen into the fire. Robbery was out of the question, for no one had entered the room.

His colleagues at the bank, believing this story, gave him a second note on the understanding that the first, if found, should be returned.

Thirty years afterward, when the director had been dead a considerable time, a stranger presented the missing note. Being payable to bearer, the bank could not avoid its obligation, and had to be the losers of the sum. It was learned afterward that a builder had bought the banker's house, and in the course of the demolition had discovered the note hidden in a crevice of the chimney.

How a bank note once saved a man's life is a most romantic story.

In the ordinary course of business many years ago a Bank of England note—now in possession of a famous collector—was paid into a Liverpool merchant's office.

On coming into the hands of the cashier, he found while examining it to discover its genuineness that there were faint traces of red writing upon it. The note had been in circulation for years, and it was only by dint of extraordinary plans that the partly obliterated characters were finally deciphered.

This was the message it bore: "If this note should fall into the hands of John Dean, of Longhill, near Carlisle, he will learn thereby that his brother is languishing a prisoner in Algiers."

Mr. Dean was communicated with and he appealed to the government to endeavor to obtain his brother's release from captivity.

Interesting themselves warmly in the matter, the Prime Minister and the joint Foreign Secretaries, after the most arduous and determined inquiries, learned that the unhappy prisoner, who had traced the above sentence with a splinter dipped in his own blood, had been a slave to the Bey of Algiers for about eleven years.

Eventually the government succeeded in ransoming Mr. Dean from the Bey but the poor fellow had endured so much privation and hardship while working in the galleys that he lived but a short while after his freedom.

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Prophecies as to How Old World Will End

Tit-Bits.

Many and varied are the fates which have been forecasted for the world by those who have achieved fame in the realm of science and discovery.

Lord Kelvin believes that in 334 years all human beings remaining in the world will be suffocated by the lack of oxygen to breathe. The great scientist bases his assertion on the grounds that, as every ton of fuel burned consumes three ton of oxygen, the world's supply of the latter must give out in the years mentioned.

Though this would certainly be an unpleasant end to this planet of ours, a far worse fate is that augured by the famous American scientist, Nicola Tesla. It is, of course, a well known fact that the earth is surrounded with vast currents of electricity, and the experiments made by balloonists above the clouds prove that these currents are of a density impossible for human beings to fathom. Mr. Tesla therefore believes that at some future age this electricity will suddenly burst into flame, and so terrible will be the heat that in the space of a few seconds the earth and those who inhabit it will crumble away in dust.

M. Flammarion, the great French astronomer, has calculated that in the twenty-fifth century the earth will be wiped out by a collision with the comet Beila, the proximity of which to the earth a few years ago caused so much uneasiness. The size of the comet in question is such that it could in collision destroy a world several times the size of ours without much damage to itself. In addition to this startling prediction M. Flammarion has taken pains to discover that the shock of the collision would be equal to that between two express trains, each traveling at the rate of 865 miles an hour, which no living thing on the earth, however small, could survive.

An even more fearful fate is that prophesied by the Spanish scientist, Senor Rigletto. Fifty-six years from the present time he believes that the world will meet with a tragic fate by collision with two combined constellations, such a combination, in fact, as was noticed early in March of this year. The effect of these planets being so close to the earth would be to destroy the gases which sustain human life, and, although millions would be killed in the space of a few hours, he augurs that the remainder will live for a short time longer in a state of madness caused by the rupture of the earth from its orbit.

The food scare has been more or less a topic of universal comment for some years past, and Sir William Crookes believes that it will be responsible for the end of the human race within 30 years from the present time. During the past 31 years the number of the world's bread-eaters has exactly doubled, and if a proportionate increase may be expected during the ensuing years, some clever people believe that Sir Wm. Crooke's augury may come true. In 30 years he calculates that the amount of bread required will be greater than the world can supply, even supposing that it is almost entirely under cultivation. The moral of this would seem to be that we must find a new food—and that quickly.

Two famous novelists who have become well known for their scientific works, have foretold gruesome fates for the world. One of these, the late Grant Allen, believed that within four centuries the weight upon the earth's crust would become so great that the world would be no longer able to support it. The result would be that the molten lava, of which the interior of the globe is composed, would break through where the crust is weakest, and, forming in enormous lakes, slowly spread over the earth, destroying all life that came in its way.

H. G. Wells' prediction of the world's end is no less terrifying, for in his opinion not many centuries will pass before the earth becomes a solid sheet of ice. The reason for this opinion he finds in the fact that, whereas millions of tons of water freeze every year, a lesser quantity thaws with the advent of summer. At both ends of the world this process of freezing is going on, and every year the regions of ice become greater. The present generation need have no grounds for fear, however, for such a catastrophe is not likely to become accomplished till the world has enjoyed a lease of life covering many centuries more.

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The Northern Pacific Ry. Co Will sell round trip tickets to the following points: Asbury Park, N.J....$92.85 Baltimore, Md.....$88.75 On sale June 28, 29 and 30. Buffalo, N.Y.....$83.75 On Sale July 5 only. Return limit, Ninety Days. TICKET OFFICE: Corner Yates and Government Sts. Phone 456.

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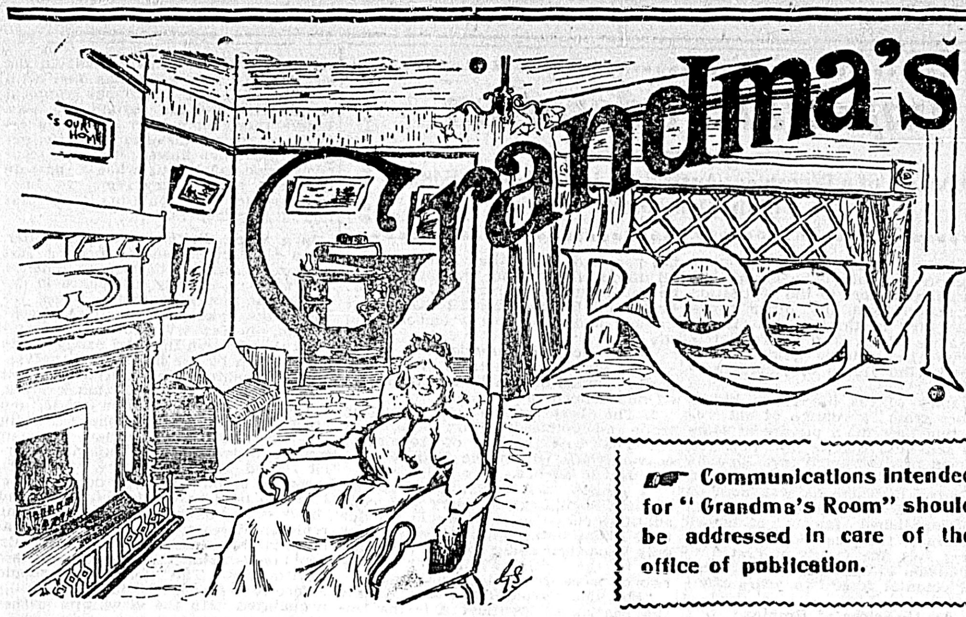
J. M. NAGANO & CO 61 DOUGLAS ST., BALMORAL BLOCK Have just opened out a large new stock of JAPANESE GOODS Screens, Woodwork, Art Embroidery, Table Covers, Silks in all colors for sale by the yard; endless variety of all kinds of Fancy Silk Goods, Cotton Crepe; also a new line of War Toys. PUBLIC INSPECTION IS INVITED.

The V.I. Exploration and Development Co. Ld invite tenders at per foot for sinking and tunneling work on their "Victoria" mine, near Ladysmith, as follows: The sinking of a winz in the West drift. 40 feet of tunneling on the "King George" claim. 500 feet of tunneling, low level, on the claim. Particulars of ROWLAND MACHIN, Secretary-Treasurer, 26 Yates Street, City.

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS Several kinds of new goods have just arrived. All kinds of Silk Goods, Cotton Crepe, Porcelain, Satsuma Ware, Cloisonne Ware, Bronze Ware, Brass Ware, Baskets, etc. Please call and examine our articles. We sell at lowest prices. ORIENTAL BAZAAR, 90 Douglas Street. YOKOHAMA BAZAAR. 152 Government Street, near Chinatown.

Bridge Tenders TENDERS are invited for the erection of a new Pile Bridge at Rock Bay in accordance with Plans and Specifications which may be seen at the office of the undersigned, to whom all Tenders must be addressed and delivered not later than 3 o'clock p. m., on Monday, July 3, 1905. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. C. H. TOPP, City Engineer. City Hall, June 22, 1905. jc22



☞ **Communications intended for "Grandma's Room" should be addressed in care of the office of publication.**

Little Lectures.

How many of you, who turn to this little corner, could answer Grandma truthfully and say that you are satisfied with your life; your life work and its results?

To how many are the promises of life's morning fulfilled?

Do you not work at the task which is forced upon you, waiting, waiting always for the time when you may devote yourself and your energies to your chosen work?

And if, perchance, there are a few who have seemingly set out upon the path which is self-chosen, are you satisfied with what you have accomplished? Is the artist and the musician, the poet and the writer, ever able to reach the prize for which his soul hungers?

Even though his life may be devoted to his daily loved work, he gains only the husks; there is always the elusive, beckoning, enticing perfection of work just ahead, only just ahead; but, alas! a little beyond reach to the very end.

It is always the unattainable which renders what we grasp worthless, and keeps the soul always hungry, starved, outreaching. Have none of you felt that you were capable of greater, nobler, better works than you have been permitted to do? That you might creditably have filled a larger, higher niche than this tiny dust hole which has been alloted to you? Or is your heart filled with kindly thoughts for the good and welfare of others, while your hands are tied or paralized so that you can not do for them as the warm heart prompts?

To some are given beautiful thoughts and grand ideas, the visions of beauty that would cheer and brighten the world, but with them go the palsied tongue and lip, and the command to stand aside and endure the struggles of the imprisoned thoughts for expression, while others are permitted to express with ease the ideas that you would gladly die for, if by dying you might give birth to them.

Are your God-given talents smothered under the burden of bread winning, or sacrificed at some grimy, isolated, unhonored altar of petty, wearing duty?

Do your eyes look out longingly into the great mysterious beauties of nature, and your soul reach forth in undefined and unsatisfied hunger for higher, grander beauties than this meagre narrow life can show you?

Have you wondered why in this great world where there is so much beauty, so much of mystery to be solved, so much of knowledge that no man can attain, such opportunities for improvement, happiness, enjoyment; such need of uplifting helpful hands; and yet, to you is given a tiny little world of limited boundary, and just a few companion souls—if indeed they are companion souls.

Your opportunities are limited or null; you see the sunshine, but do not stand in its warmth; for you there is a taste of happiness whose great wealth passes on—mysteries which your soul can never solve, and glimpses of a heaven which is glorious, and close, so close, yet misty and beyond.

Hopes which are never realized, dreams which never come true, sorrows and trials which you bear with aching heart, wondering wherein do you deserve it all.

Always that instinctive cry of the soul, for food, for satisfaction—a cry that goes out to find no answer in this life.

How many are passing through life today manacled and shackled, struggling ahead for sunshine and freedom, who will lie down at last done out with the struggle. We know them well, these unsatisfied souls, for amongst them we too are numbered. And I wonder if it has occurred to you that these people I have described, you and I amongst the number, are the most blessed, the most to be envied amongst all Christ's children.

Do you realize that as the Great Teacher stood upon the mount His first thought, his first blessing, and his first promise was to us?

Who can enjoy wealth but he who has suffered poverty?

Who can taste the sweetness of bread but he who has hungered?

Who can enjoy the sunshine and its warmth, as does the one who has stood in darkness and cold, who appreciate recreation and rest, unless he has toiled?

And who is so poor as he whose soul is in poverty, hungering, longing, but denied? their's is the kingdom of heaven."

The first thought, the first blessing, the first promise. Have you one unsatisfied longing? It is yours, waiting for you when you shall awake, as you surely will, in that kingdom.

"Blessed are the poor, in spirit, for

All the self-denial, as nothing, for the hopes will be realized, the dreams come true, the trials shall but brighten the sunshine of heaven. The hungry soul shall be satisfied, the ambitions shall be attained, the unattainable within grasp, the clouds turned to banks of beauty.

So what matters today, with its poverty, when tomorrow will yield us wealth?

Why shall we rebel and be miserable when that promise is ours? Where in all this world is one with whom you would exchange today, if thereby you must lose that grand, that sweet tomorrow?

Grandma's Callers

"Three Young Housekeepers"—Will you tell us inexperienced housekeepers how to make a few seasonable pickles? Also give or obtain for us a good recipe for quince jelly. "Something new or something old" we are not particular which, it is all new to us.

Ans.—Spiced fruits are an acceptable sweet pickle to be used with cold meats. Use cherries (stoned), gooseberries, currants, blackberries or cranberries, each in its season, and follow the same recipe for each: To 1 pint of vinegar (very strong) add 1 cup of brown sugar; mustard seed, 1 teaspoonful; cinnamon, clove and allspice, 1 teaspoonful. To each pint of vinegar thus prepared add 1 pound, generous weight, of fruit. Boil till thoroughly cooked and jelly-like, or at least thick. If necessary add more vinegar to finish cooking the fruit, as it evaporates rapidly. Put away in jelly glasses, covering the pickle with strong vinegar if it shrinks upon cooling. When cold cover with a circle of writing paper and turn the tops on tightly. This pickle when served will be like jam in consistency. Made with more vinegar and forced through a collander, may be bottled as fruit catsup, and may be spiced more highly and have a dash of cayenne added.

The following is a "new" pickle, at least it is new to me, and was recently sent me by a friend:

Mock Olives—Make a pickle of about 2 quarts of strong vinegar (good measure), 3 tablespoonfuls of mustard seed and 2 teaspoonfuls of fine salt. Heat to boiling point. Have 3 quart jars filled with green plums, very green if possible, gathered just as the stone is forming. Pour the hot vinegar over the plums, covering them well. The next day pour off, reheat and pour on again, and do the same on the third day, then seal. Fill the jars full of the strong vinegar, even if more is needed than the recipe calls for.

For Quince Jelly—Rub the quinces smooth, then cut into small pieces and pack tight into a kettle or saucepan. Cover with cold water and set on to boil till very soft. Pour into a three-cornered bag and hang up to drain. The object of the three-cornered bag is this: the weight of the fruit in the large part of the bag presses the juice out at the point without passing the pulp through. To a pint of juice add a pint of granulated sugar and boil 15 minutes. Pour into glasses. (Test it in cold water to see if it is done, as per last week's directions.) Part quinces and part good tart apples mixed makes a beautiful jelly, as by directions above.

"An Islander"—Please tell me how to obtain cucumber juice for the complexion. I never found them particularly juice yielding, and have puzzled my brains a good deal to know how to extract sufficient to bathe the ordinary cheeks.

Ans.—There are various methods of using cucumbers as a face bleach. One is to peel, slice and bind them upon the face at night—a method that I should prefer some one else to practice. A second method is to slice green cucumbers into sweet skim milk, and after standing for a few hours it is ready for use as a face wash. Must be made fresh every day or it will become rancid.

Amongst my formulas I find the following, which may meet with your approval:

Complexion Cream—Expressed juice of green cucumbers, ½ pint; deodorized alcohol, 1½ oz.; sweet almond, 3½ oz.; shaving cream, 1 dram. Dissolve the shaving cream in rose water by setting in a jar in a hot bath. When sufficiently cool beat into the other ingredients, stirring well; keep in cool place. Very whitening, softening and cleansing. To obtain the half-pint of juice the cucumbers should be verging on ripeness. Peel and slice and place under weights. A porcelain fern pot, with drainage hole, would serve your purpose if set over bowl to catch the juice.

"Mrs. McL."—I wonder if my little "mite" would be of any use to your department? Plums are so cheap and children's school lunch so difficult to prepare, yet both "are always with us." I made one serve the other by making "plum butter." Wash the plums and pack closely in a graniteware pan; just cover with cold water and set on stove to cook. When very soft lift the plums with a strainer and rub them through the colander. To the pulp add equal parts of sugar and cook till you have a clear butter. Tie down in tumblers or jelly glasses. Though to tell you the truth, I use baking powder tins to keep mine in, covering with paper, and then fitting on the covers, pasting a strip of paper around the lid to cover the joining of lid and can. Of the water or juice I make plum jelly by adding sugar and boiling down. I trust this may be of help to some of your readers, as I have found your corner a help to me in several cases.

Ans.—I thank you for your helpful item. If no one else tries your "butter" I shall, and the idea of the tins, while not exactly new, has proven a helpful hint to many housekeepers who have heard it, so it will probably help others.

"Three Young Housekeepers" might utilize this "butter" idea when making their quince jelly, and make some quince butter. Even if there are no lunch pails to prepare, the fruit butter is always useful in cakes or fruit sandwiches.

"Hannah Jane"—Is there any way in which I can mend my stove lid, which is cracked more than half way across?

Ans.—To 4 parts of clay, dried and pulverized, add 2 parts of fine iron filings free from rust, 1 part peroxyde of manganese, 1 part common salt, ½ part of borax. All to be well mixed and rendered as fine as possible. Any machinist could procure this powder for you. Mix it to a paste with cold water and fill the crack. Use the paste immediately after mixing, and light the fire under the cover, gradually applying heat until very hot. This cement resists heat. Or this cement to mend cracks in cast-iron: Four parts pulverized clay and 1 part of iron filings made into a paste with boiling linseed oil and applied hot to fill in the crack.

To the Thirsty—Here is a drink for these hot days which I think you will like:

Part 1st—1 gallon of water, 6 pounds loaf sugar, 6 ounces tartaric acid, 1 ounce gum arabic. Part 2nd—Whites of 5 eggs, 4 teaspoonfuls of flour beaten well together, then add ½ pint of water. When the first part is blood warm add second part and boil 3 minutes. When cool enough bottle. To use, add 3 tablespoonfuls of this preparation to two-thirds of a glass of water. Add one-third teaspoonful of finely pulverized carbonate of soda (common baking soda), stir and drink through straw. Ice it if you can, but if ice is unobtainable you will find it a pleasing drink anyway. Some add a drop or two of essence of lemon or any agreeable flavoring to the drink before adding the soda.

Physical Culture, Aided by Therapeutic Suggestion.

To devote time to physical exercise, with the mind wandering to any and every subject foreign to the work in hand, is time and labor thrown away. The best work in any line is done by the person whose mind is with his work. More, the mind must be interested in the work, and must believe in it, too.

For a dyspeptic to turn to physical culture for help, and then to exercise half-heartedly and with his mind constantly bent towards his worst symptoms, and the thought constantly strengthening through constant repetition, "I'm worse, I know I'm worse; this is no cure. It can never help me" —is like asking for bread, and reaching forth to grasp a stone.

Any physician will tell you that will power is half the battle. Make up your mind that you must die and you will die in spite of medicine; but resolve to live and try to live and the doctor will win another case of fame, though really it was your will and not his skill which saved you.

You are not asked to believe that you have not got a pain, but you are asked to resolve to conquer that pain.

These exercises should be taken twice a day, in the morning and at night upon retiring. If, for the sake of seclusion they are taken at any other time let the body be clothed in loose garments and freed from all close fitting bands, corsets or straps.

About ten minutes should be given to the exercises at each practice, and the air, that great purifier of the blood, should be pure in the room where the exercises are taken. That it is cold is not a guarantee that it is pure. Open your windows for a few moments before exercising. The colder the air the more life-giving. Precede the exercises with a quick sponge-off with cold water in which has been dissolved a tablespoonful of coarse salt. Rub down briskly and quickly with a coarse towel. If too fleshy a quick sponging of the fleshy parts with alcohol or vinegar will prove beneficial. Have ready two dumbbells, no matter about the weight, the lighter the better, or take a broom handle and saw off two pieces about six inches in length. These are to be grasped, one in each hand, for the sake of tension of the muscles. In all exercises remember to make the muscles rigid and let your exercises become resistive against these tense muscles. It is only through resistance that we achieve our aim. Now let the mind be given entirely to thoughts of strength, vigor, health, improvement. You will feel better after your exercise; let your mind dwell upon that sensation of improvement, that feeling of exhilration. Think how the blood freshened and oxydized by the pure air is coursing through your veins, invigorating and renewing worn out cells, building up weak lungs, strengthening the heart, clearing the brain, carrying effete, decayed matter away through the circulation, awakening the sluggish liver; in short, making a new, strong and healthy creature of you, as you strengthen your muscles and straighten your deformities through exercise and will power. Breathe always through the nostrils and never through the mouth.

Now read these directions carefully, fixing them well in your mind, for they are important and they will not be repeated. Give them due consideration when you take up the first few exercises which will be given next week.

"A Friend" has sent in directions for the silk hood asked for by "Busy Bee." I will give them next week. Just now space forbids.

Private address of "Dad's Girl" received, and will forward the information she seeks in a day or two.

Jewish Race in United States

Next Thanksgiving Day, the 250th Anniversary of Arrival in This Country of First Jewish Refugees Will Be Celebrated.

Sacramento Union.

A committee of 17 has been appointed in New York to arrange for the proper commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in the United States. The anniversary of their actual landing will occur September 24, 1905. The first official grant from the Dutch West India Company permitting them to live in the New Netherlands was signed April 26, 1655, and this event was celebrated by a banquet on the evening of April 29 last.

It is proposed to arrange a national celebration next Thanksgiving day, and all the Jews of the United States will be asked to participate. The plan is to hold religious services simultaneously in every synagogue in the country, to give thanks to God for the blessings enjoyed in this country by the Jewish people, and to erect some appropriate memorial as an acknowledgment of those blessings. The money to pay for it is to be raised by public subscription among the Jews of the United States, and committees will be appointed in every city, town and village where Jews are living. The form of this memorial has not as yet been decided upon. Numerous suggestions have been made and are now under consideration by the committee of 17. It is desired to make it a perpetual token of gratitude and thanksgiving from the Jewish people to the American republic. It may be a monument; it may be an educational fund, or some institution of charity may be founded for the benefit of the entire world.

The committee consist of Jacob H. Schiff, chairman; Dr. Cyrus Adler, Samuel Greenbaum, David Guggenheim; Professor Jacob H. Hollander, Max J. Kohler, Edward Lauterbach, Adolph Lewisohn, Lewis Marshall, Dr. Pereira Mendes, N. Taylor Phillips, Simon W.

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LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL MONEY MAKER IN WORLD

Ida M. Tarbell, in July McClure's.

John D. Rockefeller—he of the Standard Oil—is without question the most conspicuous type of our present dominating commercial men. "The most important man in the world" a great and serious newspaper passionately devoted to democracy calls him, and unquestionably this is the popular measure of him. His importance lies not so much in the fact that he is the richest individual in the world, with the control of property which that entails; it lies in the fact that his wealth, and the power springing from it, appeal to the most universal and powerful passion in this country—the passion for money. John D. Rockefeller, measured by our national ambition, is the most successful man in the world—the man who has got the most of what men most want. How did he get it? the eager youth asks, and asking, strives to imitate him as nearly as ability and patience permit. Thus he has become an inspirer of American ideals, and his methods have been crystallized into a great national commercial code.

* * *

Nor is this all. Mr. Rockefeller distributes money in charity and in endowments. If not our first, he is certainly our second philanthropist; the amount of money given being the standard. All over the land those who direct great charitable and religious institutions are asking, "Can we not get something from him?" Receiving his bequests, they become at least the tacit supporters of the thing which he stands —that is, John D. Rockefeller exercises a powerful control over the very sources of American intellectual and religious inspiration. But has he made good? From time immemorial, men who have risen to power have had to face this question. Kings, tyrants, chieftains, since the world began, have stood or have fallen as they have convinced the public that they were giving or not giving a just return for the power allowed them. The time is here when Mr. Rockefeller must face the verdict of the public by which he lives.

* * *

In his boyhood, John D. Rockefeller went to the district school a few months of the year, and the rest of the time worked and played as a boy ordinarily does in a country settlement, chopping wood, caring for a horse, milking cows, weeding garden, raising chickens and turkeys. Nowhere does he seem to have made an impression, save by his silence and gravity. "He never mixed much with the rest of us," one old man tells you. "He seemed to be always thinking," says another. "He was different from his brothers and different from the rest of us," says a third.

When he went into the oil business, he gave himself to this venture body and soul, one may truthfully say, working with a persistency which put day laborers to shame. He watched details with a hawk's eye—not a cent must go astray—not a pint of oil be lost—not a rivet or bung be wasted. "Pay a profit to nobody," he began to say, and it was he and his partners who, themselves, went to Oil Creek for oil, and so saved commissions; he who made his own barrels, and so saved a middleman's profits; he who hauled and loaded, bought and sold. Nobody but him must make a cent on his oil, from the well to the lamp. It was combine, save, watch. A sort of mania for saving seemed to possess him. It was over this he brooded from morning to night, and it was the realization of this alone which awakened in his face, already grave with incessant reflections, a sign of joy. Indeed, the men who worked there in Cleveland at his elbow will tell you today that the only signs of hilarity John D. Rockefeller ever showed in those days were over a good bargain. This would make him clap his hands. Let it be a very good bargain, and he would throw up his hat—kick up his heels, hug his informant. This was joy for him, this was the satisfaction of passion—this good bargain.

And as he succeeded his desire for wealth seemed, to his friends, to grow even more rapidly than his business. "I am bound to be rich, bound to be rich, bound to be rich," they report him as saying.

* * *

For 35 years Mr. Rockefeller has applied his income to accumulating not only oil property, but real estate—railroad stock, iron mines, copper mines, anything and everything which could be bought cheap by temporary depressing and made to yield rich by his able management. For 35 years he has worked for special privileges giving him advantage over competitors, for 35 years he has patiently laid networks around property he wanted, until he had it surely corralled and could seize it; for 35 years he has depreciated values when necessary to get his prey. And today he still is busy. In almost every great financial manoeuvre in the country is felt his supple, smooth hand with its grip of steel, and while he directs that which is big, nothing is too small for him to grasp.

Why does he do it? What does he want an income of $25,000,000 and more for? Not to spend like some splendid old Venetian in palaces and galleries, for none of the glories of the fine old-world life are known to him. Not to squander in riot. So far as the world knows, he is poor in his pleasures. Not to give away—his charities and bequests are small compared to his wealth. For what then? Why this relentless, cruel, insistent accumulation of money when you are already buried in it? There seems to be only one explanation, that Mr. Rockefeller is the victim of a money-passion which blinds him to every other consideration in life, which is stronger than his sense of justice, his humanity, his affections, his joy in life, which is the one tyrannous insatiable force of his being. "Money-mad, money-mad! Sane in every other way, but money-mad," was the late Senator Hanna's comment on John D. Rockefeller. And the late Senator Hanna could not be accused of holding money in light regard.

ALFONSO XIII: AN APPRECIATION

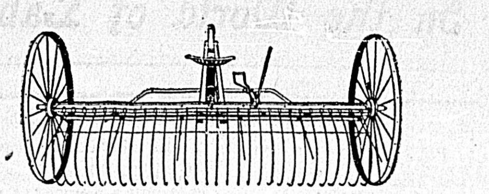
An attractive character sketch of Alfonso XIII., the boy King of Spain, is given by "L. Higgin" in the Fortnightly Review for June. Still a child when his mother, Isabella II., was dethroned in 1868, Alfonso XII., after several years of exile, was called to the throne of his ancestors at the early age of seventeen. His reign was short, and the present King was born six months after his father had been laid in his grave. Great were the rejoicings at his birth, but for long the young King was delicate, and gave little promise of growing up to be the fine, tall, and alert youth that he is to-day. His growth in health and strength is due to the wise care of the Queen Regent, who has seen to it that he led a healthy, open-air life, with ample recreations of a kind suitable to build up a somewhat delicate constitution. His home life has always been one of great simplicity and ordered routine. The young King speaks equally well English, French and German, and has shown himself a graceful and good impromptu speaker in his native language. He is keenly interested in military affairs and in agriculture. He is extremely fond of motoring. When remonstrated with on not keeping up the traditional state of a Spanish King, he replied, "I mean to be a modern king, and go everywhere and do everything that other kings do." To some of his advisers who had spoken of the desirability of his making an early marriage, the youthful King said, "Of one thing you may be quite certain. I am not going to marry a photograph. I must see my future wife, and choose her myself." A Spanish writer, speaking of the character of the young King today, says: "Already he has begun to play the role of a constitutional king, difficult and ungrateful in a country so impressionable as Spain, and in which politics are not by any means the important art to which the name is given in other countries. The public in Spain occupy themselves too much and not enough in political matters: too much, because everyone talks of them, and each individual thinks himself fully qualified to criticise and condemn the government of the day, whatever it may happen to be; and too little because, like true Southerns, they never take the trouble to go to the root of any question, but confine themselves to the most superficial aspects of it, leaving all serious affairs to the professional politicians, whom alone they hold responsible when anything goes wrong." In the troubles and sorrows of his people, writes "L. Higgin," Alfonso XIII., like his father, takes a warm interest. "In the recent disastrous accident to the new reservoir of the water supply of Madrid, he was on the scene as soon as he heard of it, and his remark to those who greeted him on his arrival was characteristic. A number of the people who had already reached the ground rushed to meet his carriage, giving loud cries of 'Viva al Rey'; 'Nada, nada de vivas,' he said—'no vivas; to work, to succour the victims.' Stores of all that could be useful to the wounded were instantly sent from the palace, and the King, later, visited in the hospitals the wounded who had been rescued alive from the ruins. The young King has great delight in travelling and in seeing for himself the countries which take the lead in Europe at the present moment. He expressed to the English naval officers who were at Vigo during his visit to that port, and to whom he paid special and graceful attentions, his great desire to make acquaintance with their country and to meet King Edward VII., for whom he had a great admiration."

As the royal train steamed slowly into Victoria station last Monday evening, a tall, youthful figure in the uniform of a British general leaped out while the train was still moving. This impetuosity, says a writer in the Daily Mail, was not fully understood by the brilliant staff surrounding King Edward on the carpeted platform for a second, until they saw our King step forward with a kindly smile of welcome, embrace the young man warmly, and hold his two hands in a long and cordial salute. Then it was realised that it was King Alfonso himself, the young and impetuous monarch, who had broken through all the ceremonial arranged by the court officials, and, by a happy spontaneity, given a human touch to a formal royal function. King Edward, who wore the uniform of a Spanish admiral, seemed to be delighted with the incident. Alfonso XIII. has made many friends since Monday.

CUBAN DIARRHOEA.

U. S. soldiers who served in Cuba during the Spanish war know what this disease is and that ordinary remedies have little more effect than so much water. Cuban diarrhoea is almost as severe and dangerous as a mild attack of cholera. There is one remedy, however, that can always be depended upon as will be seen by the following certificate from Mrs. Minnie Jacobs of Houston, Texas: "I hereby certify that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured my husband of a severe attack of Cuban diarrhoea, which he brought home from Cuba. We had several doctors but they did him no good. One bottle of this remedy cured him, as our neighbors will testify. I thank God for so valuable a medicine." For sale by all druggists.

Mowers & Rakes



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No. 15 mowers cut 4½ and 5 feet

No. 16 mowers cut 5 and 6 feet. (extra strong)

Several new and important features have been added to these machines this year.

They are undoubtedly the best mowers made.

Sharp's Rakes, wood or steel wheels.

Tiger Rakes, wood or steel wheels.

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CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, DUNCANS STATION, General Manager

THOS. KIDDIE, LADYSMITH, Smelter Manager

FROM GIRLHOOD TO WOMANHOOD

Mothers Should Watch the Development of Their Daughters—Interesting Experiences of Misses Borman and Mills.

Every mother possesses information which is of vital interest to her young daughter.

Too often this is never imparted or is withheld until serious harm has resulted to the growing girl through her ignorance of nature's mysterious and wonderful laws and penalties.

Girls' over-sensitiveness and modesty often puzzle their mothers and baffle physicians, as they so often withhold their confidence from their mothers and conceal the symptoms which ought to be told to their physician at this critical period.

When a girl's thoughts become sluggish, with headache, dizziness or a disposition to sleep, pains in back or lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude; when she is a mystery to herself and friends, her mother should come to her aid, and remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will at this time prepare the system for the coming change, and start the menstrual period in a young girl's life without pain or irregularities.

Hundreds of letters from young girls and from mothers, expressing their gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished for them, have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., at Lynn, Mass.

Miss Mills has written the two following letters to Mrs. Pinkham, which will be read with interest:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— (First Letter.)

"I am but fifteen years of age, am depressed, have dizzy spells, chills, headache and backache, and as I have heard that you can give helpful advice to girls in my condition, I am writing you."—Myrtle Mills, Oquawka, Ill.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— (Second Letter.)

"It is with the feeling of utmost gratitude that I write to you to tell you what your valuable medicine has done for me. When I wrote you in regard to my condition I had consulted several doctors, but they failed to understand my case and I did not receive any benefit from their treatment. I followed your advice, and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now healthy and well, and all the distressing symptoms which I had at that time have disappeared."—Myrtle Mills, Oquawka, Ill.

Miss Matilda Borman writes Mrs. Pinkham as follows:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound my monthlies were irregular and painful, and I always had such dreadful headaches.

"But since taking the Compound my headaches have entirely left me, my monthlies are regular, and I am getting strong and well. I am telling all my girl friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Matilda Borman, Farmington, Iowa.

If you know of any young girl who is sick and needs motherly advice, ask her to address Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her every detail of her symptoms, and to keep nothing back. She will receive advice absolutely free, from a source that has no rival in the experience of woman's ills, and it will, if followed, put her on the right road to a strong, healthy and happy womanhood.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound holds the record for the greatest number of cures of female ills of any medicine that the world has ever known. Why don't you try it?

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Makes Sick Women Well.

In the World of Labor

PIPER, PLAY!

By John Davidson.

Now the furnaces are out,
And the aching anvils sleep;
Down the road the grimy rout
Tramples homeward twenty-deep.
Piper, play! Piper, play!
Tho' we be o'erlabored men,
Ripe for rest, pipe your best-
Let us foot it once again!

Bridled looms delay their din;
All the humming wheels are spent;
Busy spindles cease to spin;
Warp and woof must rest content.
Piper, play! Piper, play!
For a little we are free!
Foot it, girls, and shake your curls,
Haggard creatures tho' we be!

Racked and soiled the faded air
Freshens in our holiday;
Clouds and tides our respite share;
Breezes linger by the way.
Piper, rest! Piper, rest!
Now, a carol of the moon
Piper, piper, play your best,
Melt the sun into your tune!

We are of the humblest grade;
Yet we dare to dance our fill:
Male and female we were made—
Fathers, mothers, lovers still!
Piper—softly; soft and low;
Pipe of love in mellow notes,
Till our tears begin to flow,
And out hearts are in our throats.

Nameless as the stars of night
Far in galaxies unfurled,
Yet we wield unrivalled might,
Joints and hinges of the world!
Night and day! night and day!
Sound the song the hours rehearse
Work and play! work and play!
The order of the universe!

Now the furnaces are out,
And the aching anvils sleep;
Down the road a merry rout
Dances homeward, twenty-deep.
Piper, play! Piper, play!
Wearied people tho' we be,
Ripe for rest, pipe your best!
For a little we are free

There are 62,000 labor unionists in Boston.

Master barbers in Toronto have raised the price of hair cutting to 25c.

Strikes cost organized labor in Sweden last fiscal year $115,000.

Boston, Mass., Typographical Union is considering a plan to pension old members.

The Western Federation of Miners has a membership of 58,000, 9,906 of whom were initiated last year.

The International Steel and Copper Plate Printers held their annual convention at Boston, Mass., last week.

Last winter Edinburgh, Scotland, spent $20,000 in providing work for the unemployed.

It is estimated that 150,000 of 1,350,000 iron workers in the United States are organized.

There are 1,200 machinists at work in the different shops in Minneapolis, of whom less than one-fifth are members of the locals.

New Bedford, Mass., carpenters have decided to ask for a minimum of $2.80 for the eight-hour day beginning with December 1 of this year.

Under United States laws one must be a citizen to secure licenses for captain or mate. The United States government is investigating the issuance of fraudulent naturalization papers in this connection.

Mrs. Theodore Beachman is said to be the only woman contractor on a railroad in the United States. She is from Michigan, and has an important contract with the Dominion railroad of New England.

Chairman Piper of the Trades and Labor Council has a list of books on labor for the public library, and intends presenting the names of same at the next meeting of the council.

The International Union of Stationary Firemen has asked the local council to take steps to organize a local in this city. The council has decided to take the necessary steps.

Sixteen longshoremen, members of the International Union, struck last Monday at Bellingham, refusing to work with independent laborers on the steamer Rainier.

Montreal corporation carters have asked to have their wages increased 25 cents a day. Increased cost of living was given as the reason of the request.

It is said that 70 per cent of the 3,000 carpenters in Los Angeles belong to labor unions. It is estimated that 10,000 craftsmen in the southern metropolis are enrolled in the various labor unions.

In California an organization known as the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League has been formed. The organization is based upon opposition to the free admission of Japanese and Koreans to the shores of the United States.

Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast has refused to sign a renewal of the agreement with the Sailors' Union of the Pacific Coast, which expired on the 30th of last month, and the latter has declared the compact void.

After eighteen months' of negotiation the differences between the Grand Trunk railway and the telegraphers are at an end. The final conference was held last week between Messrs F. H. McGuigan, representing the company, and H. B. Perham and D. Campbell, representing the telegraphers. The settlement is a mutual compromise, and both sides expressed satisfaction.

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council complain that the city is overrun with artisans out of work who cannot obtain employment. At Labor Hall newcomers are continually applying for work, and there is not anything like enough work to go around. To have walking delegates or not to have walking delegates is the question under discussion by the Building Trades Council. The council will consider the advisability of continuing the present card system. The sale of the cards supports the walking delegate. There are, however, many union men who cannot get work because of so many open-shop jobs that they are not permitted to work on.

At a meeting of Local Division 109 of the A. A. Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: President, R. A. Ritchie; vice-president, M. Brinkman; financial secretary, D. Dewar; recording secretary, R. C. Wilson; treasurer, C. W. Thornton; conductor, W. Doyle; warden, J. Wood; sentinel, W. Peddle; executive committee, M. Brinkman, V. Dempsey, C. W. Thornton and A. G. Oakes; correspondent to the official organ, A. W. Clayton.

In establishing a workingmen's department, with headquarters at Chicago, to study the industrial problem, and particularly the relation of the workingman to the church, the recent Presbyterian General Assembly adopted a resolution recognizing the labor union, and putting the denomination in the most advanced position with respect to the labor question. Rev. Charles Steizle, formerly a machinist, and still a member of a labor union, is the head of this new department.

Available figures, says Public Opinion, show that in the twenty years between 1881 and 1900 there were 22,793 strikes, which cost the United States in wages, expenses and direct loss of trade the enormous sum of $396,769,392. During the same period there were 1,005 lockouts, costing $72,199,189, making a total of $468,968,581! Here is a loss of almost half a billion dollars figured from three items only—that is, loss of wages, assistance or money advanced to strikers by their sympathizers and loss to employers. It would be a fair computation to estimate an equal sum lost directly and indirectly by the general public because of the strikes. Total $1,000,000,000 in twenty years!

With a payroll of 341 men the iron trade is fast assuming an important place among Spokane industries. J. M. Fitzpatrick of the Union Iron Works said: We employ 156 men. We are engaged principally in the manufacture of heavy mining and milling machinery and supply the surrounding district as far north as Rossland, B. C., east to Kalispell, Mont., and south, including the Palouse and Big Bend regions. The Barnard Manufacturing company employ from 40 to 100 men, the National Iron Works 40 men, Spokane Ornamental Iron Works 16 men, Spokane Machinery & Supply company 42 men, the Pacific Iron Works, the Washington Machinery & Supply company and the Modern Manufacturing company employ more or less men at different periods.

About forty canneries will pack the Fraser river salmon this season. These are distributed as follows: B. C. Packers' Assn., 16; Anglo-Brit. Col. Packing Co., 6; United Canneries, 3; Canadian Canning Co., 3; J. H. Todd & Sons, 2; Brit. Co. Canning Co., National Packing Co., Great Northern Cannery, Federation Brand Sa. Cg. Co., St. Mungo Can. Co. and C. S. Windsor, one each. All these are in the Fraser River Canning Association. Outside that organization are several more. To catch the fish five or six thousand men will go out with nets daily, except in the weekly close season of 36 hours, from the time the run begins until it ends, a period which usually occupies most of July and August and may even extend into September. By agreement with the canners the men will receive 12½ cents a fish during July and 10 cents a fish for the rest of the season.

Matters still remain unsettled at Nanaimo and many men and their families are leaving the district. The first financial aid towards the strikers was received last Saturday by Secretary Killeen from headquarters of the Western Federation at Denver, which amounted to $2,000. This amount will be distributed among the members of the Western Federation only, whose membership at present is not over 20. Secretary Killeen states that another $2,000 is expected in two weeks and will be divided equal between the members of the local union. The support expected by the members of the United Mine Workers is $8 per week for married men and $6 per week for single men. There have been absolutely no new developments of late in the situation and present indications point to a protracted struggle. A notice has has been posted by the miners asking all miners to keep away pending a settlement of the labor trouble.

Elaborate arrangements were made by the local joint convention committee for the reception and entertainment of the delegates who attended the seventeenth annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, which opened last Monday morning at Eagles' Hall, San Francisco. Over 300 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada were in attendance. The convention was opened by the mayor in a felicitous speech, and J. French, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, and Jennings Phillips, chairman of the joint convention committee, also spoke. In the evening there was an informal reception and high jinks at Alcazar Hall, given by the three local unions in honor of the visitors. A theatre party was also given at the Orpheum to the visiting ladies by the Ladies' Auxiliary. On Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 the delegates were taken on a trolley ride. On Thursday an excursion was given on the bay, the steamer Caroline having been chartered for the purpose. The delegates were shown the various points of interest, including Hunter's Point Dry Dock, the Union Iron Works, Angel Island. California wine in souvenir bottles and books descriptive of California were distributed to all guests. In the evening a banquet was tendered the delegates and their wives at the Russ House.

San Francisco Labor Council by unanimous vote, adopted the following resolutions pledging its co-operation and support to the printers in the fight against the employers on the nine-hour controversy:

Whereas, the printing trades unions now affiliated with this council have been working under the eight-hour day since January 1, 1905; and

Whereas, the establishment of the eight-hour day in the printing trades was brought about by arrangement with the Typothetae (employing printers) covering a period of two years and involving a semi-annual reduction of fifteen minutes per day, which arrangement was entered into at the request of the Typothetae as a means of reducing the length of the workday from nine to eight hours without inconvenience of loss to the employer; and

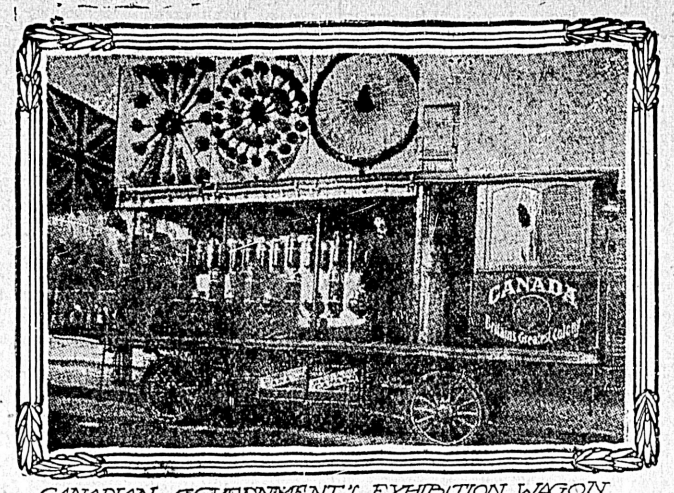
Whereas, the Typothetae has given notice of its intention to return to the nine-hour day on July 1st, on the alleged ground of financial loss under the eight-hour day; therefore be it

Resolved, by the San Francisco Labor Council, that we assert our confidence, based upon long experience, in the advantages to be derived from the eighthour day, both by the employer and employee, which advantages are recognized and freely admitted by the parties concerned in all cases in which the shorter workday has been fairly tested; and be it further

Resolved, that we commend the action of the printing trades unions, first, in accepting the suggestion of the Typothetae for the gradual reduction of the hours of labor from nine to eight per day; secondly, in determining to maintain the eight-hour day against the short-sighted and reactionary policy now proposed by the Typothetae; further

Resolved, that we hereby pledge our support to the fullest possible extent, so far as the same may be required, in co-operation with the printing trades unions, to the end that the eight-hour day shall be maintained and permanently established in those trades, and for the furtherance of the shorter workday movement in all other trades.

Secretaries of unions will confer a favor upon the labor editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.



CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S EXHIBITION WAGON WHICH IS TO TOUR ENGLAND AND IRELAND

Jewish Race in United States

Next Thanksgiving Day, the 250th Anniversary of Arrival in This Country of First Jewish Refugees Will Be Celebrated.

(Continued from Page Fifteen.)

Rosendale, William Solamon, Isaac N. Seligman, Louis Stern, Oscar S. Strauss and Mayor Sulszberger.

According to Philip Cowen, editor of the American Hebrew, there are altogether 1,500,000 Jews in the United States, of whom nearly 800,000 may be found within the limits of Greater New York, and that number has increased from 100,000 during the last 20 years.

In the southern part of New York city, on the East Side, between the Bowery and the river, are not less than 400,000 Jews; in another in the northern part of the city, west of Eighth avenue and above Ninetieth street, are 125,000; in a settlement in the Bronx are 50,000; in Williamsburg, 60,000, and on Long Island, in East New York, there is a community of 70,0000 people known as Brownville, of whom 99 per cent. are Jews. For a mile in one direction and a half-mile in the other every building is occupied by Jews, mostly of Russian origin.

The first Jews to arrive in New York were refugees from religious oppression in Portugal, and they came by way of Brazil and the West Indies, where they had sought an asylum in vain. The party numbered 23. As some of them had no money to pay their passage their baggage was seized and sold at auction, and two of the leaders were imprisoned as hostages pending the payment. They behaved well and prospered, and rapidly attracted others of their race, but they were subjected to much humiliation. They were not permitted to own land; they were prohibited from selling goods at retail, they were not allowed to build a synagogue, and were refused the privileges of the cemeteries. However, when one of their number died, Governor Stuyvesant laid out a separate burial ground in a district then outside the city limits, but now in the centre of the lower East Side.

The refusal of the Dutch to permit the Jews to engage in retail trade has had a powerful influence upon the commercial development of New York city because it drove them into the importing, exporting and wholesale business; which they have practically monopolized for the last century. If you will take a street car up or down Broadway you will notice that nearly all the signs in the wholesale district bear Jewish names, and they also control a large number of the big department stores. Altman, Saks, Stern Brothers and Blumendale are all Jews; Arnold, of Arnold & Constable, comes of Jewish stock; Macys' great store is owned by Straus Brothers; Simpson, Crawford & Simpson; Siegel & Cooper, Henry Siegel and many other big retail firms that I might mention are all Jews. Although the members of the first colony had their baggage seized to pay their passage, the property holdings of the Jews of New York are now estimated to $870,000,000, and their wholesale trade last year was estimated at $950,000,000 in New York city alone.

It is an interesting fact that John Jacob Astor learned his trade from Hayman Levy, a Jewish fur dealer, who employed him in 1786 to beat furs for a dollar a day, and, as Louis Marshall has observed, "this constitutes no blot on the Astor family escutcheon!"

Until 1812 nearly all the Jews in New York were of Spanish and Portuguese origin. Then Jews of German origin began to come in, having been driven out by the Napoleonic wars. As late as 1882 the majority in the ghettos were Jews of German origin, but the restrictive edicts of Alexander III. banished from Russia a great army, which took refuge in New York. Now it is estimated that two-thirds or more of the Jewish population of this city are of Russian origin.

* * *

Jews have held many important positions in our national, state and municipal governments. Several Jews have been president of the board of aldermen of New York; there are always three or four in the state legislature and in the congressional delegation from this city. Julius M. Meyer, the present attorney-general of New York, is a Jew. They have been as successful in the professions as in trade, and it is asserted in Jewish publications that at least 33 per cent. of the lawyers of the city of New York belong to that race. They have been equally prominent in education. You would be interested to look over the list of teachers in the public schools in New York, and the catalogue of students in the Normal schools, which show a large proportion of Jewish names. The Irish only surpass them in this respect. Joseph Pulitzer and Adolph Lewisohn have given large sums to Columbia University, and Annie Nathan Meyer was one of the founders of Barnard College, the woman's department of that institution. The assessed valuation of Jewish educational and charitable institutions in New York is $6,516,500.

A majority of the New York theatres are owned or controlled by Jews. Heinrich Conreid, manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, and his predecessory, Maurice Grau and Strakosch, were Jews. Opera was introduced into New York by Lorenzo da Ponte, a Jew. Walter Damrosch and his brother Frank, the leading instructors, and the majority of the piano and singing teachers in the city belong to the Jewish race and several of the most successful composers. The mother of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," was a Jewess. I have frequently heard it asserted that Theodore Roosevelt and even George Washington had a strain of Jewish blood in their veins.

THE AUTHOR OF A FOOL'S ERRAND

The recent announcement from Bordeaux, France, of the death of Judge Albion W. Tourgee recalls to the public mind a name which, although practically unknown to the younger generation, was once a household word throughout America. The publication of his famous book, "A Fool's Errand," placed him, says the Augusta Chronicle, "alone in a literary field of his own creation—that of a sectional novelist." This book stands in somewhat the same relation to the Reconstruction Period and the activities of the Kuklux Clan as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" stands to the later days of slavery in the South. Garfield is reported to have said that he owed his election to "A Fool's Errand." Judge Tourgee added nothing to his literary output during the past twenty years. The list of his published works includes: "Bricks Without Straw," "Hot Plowshares," "Black Ice," "Button's Inn," "With Gauze and Swallow," "Pactolus Prime," "John Eax," "The Hip Roof House," "A Son of Old Harry," "Out of the Sunset Sea," "The Man Who Outlived Himself," "An Outing with the Queen of Hearts," "A Royal Gentleman," "An Appeal to Caesar," and "Figs and Thistles."

"Broad-minded, deeply cultured, widely experienced," says the St. Paul Pioneer Press, "Judge Tourgee puts into his books such an accumulation of power as belongs to few writers of today." According to the same paper, a comparison of his books with those that now flood the market "makes the gurrnet declension clearly visible." From the New York Tribune we take the following concise account of his career:

"Albion W. Tourgee was born at Williamsfield, Ohio, in May, 1838. He spent his youth in Western Massachusetts, and in 1858 he went to the Rochester University. But his college course was interrupted by the outbreak of the war. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the 27th New York regiment and at the first battle of Ball Run he was wounded. This wound made him an invalid for a year, which time he spent in the study of law, thus securing his admission to the bar of Ohio. He re-entered the army in July, 1862, as a lieutenant in the 105th Ohio regiment. His service in the field was soon terminated by the fortunes of war, which made him a prisoner. He was confined at Atlanta and Salisbury and in Libby prison. At the close of the war, a mild climate being essential to the restoration of his broken health, he settled, with his wife and daughter, in Greensboro, N. C. He was successful in his profession there, and in 1867 was elected as a delegate to the state constitutional convention. A year later he became a judge of the superior court, holding his office until 1874. During his term of service as judge of the Kukluk Clan was exposed and broken up, largely through his individual efforts. He took the sworn confessions of several hundred members of the order, and the material thus obtained was afterward utilized in his books. . . . In 1869 he was one of the commissioners appointed to prepare the code of North Carolina, and in 1875 he was again a delegate to the state constitutional convention. His first contributions to fiction was made in 1874, when, under the nom de plume of Henry Churton, he wrote 'Toinette,' a tale of the South, a work which attracted much attention from moralists living below Mason and Dixon's line by the peculiar views expressed in it concerning the social relations of the whites and blacks. In September, 1879, Judge Tourgee published a second novel, 'Figs and Thistles; a Story of the Western Reserve and the Civil War.' The embodiment of a portion of General Garfield's career in this story added to its interest, and during the campaign of 1880 it was placed on the list of exceptionally successful works. The publication of 'A Fool's Errand' two months after 'Figs and Thistles' appeared produced a genuine sensation throughout the country. The resources of the publishers were taxed to the utmost to supply the demand, which in a year's time had called for nearly one hundred and fifty thousand copies of the book, a sale which is said to have been unknown since the publication of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' 'Bricks Without Straw' appeared in October, 1880. The circulation of these three books published within thirteen months, was in February, 1881, placed at nearly two hundred and twenty-five thousand copies. . . .

"From 1881 to 1884 Judge Tourgee was editor of The Continent, a literary weekly. He was appointed consul at Bordeaux in 1897, and in 1903 was promoted to the post of consul-general at Halifax, returning later to his former office at Bordeaux."

In the opinion of the Providence Journal, "Judge Tourgee's really important work was done as a jurist, not as a novelist." As a jurist he did much toward breaking up the Kuklux Klan, and had a principal part in preparing the North Carolina code. But "A Fool's Errand," says The Journal, is "one of those novels which, by dealing with a burning question, attain a popularity out of all proportion to their literary merit." The Brooklyn Citizen remarks that Tourgee, like Churchill, "blazed the comet of a season, and his career may be used to illustrate the difference between fame and ephemeral popularity."

CUBAN DIARRHOEA.

U. S. soldiers who served in Cuba during the Spanish war know what this disease is and that ordinary remedies have little more effect than so much water. Cuban diarrhoea is almost as severe and dangerous as a mild attack of cholera. There is one remedy, however, that can always be depended upon as will be seen by the following certificate from Mrs. Minnie Jacobs of Houston, Texas: "I hereby certify that Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured my husband of a severe attack of Cuban diarrhoea, which he brought home from Cuba. We had several doctors but they did him no good. One bottle of this remedy cured him, as our neighbors will testify. I thank God for so valuable a medicine." For sale by all druggists.

Negligee Outing Shirts at 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50; English Cricket and Tennis Shirts at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. B. Williams & Co. *

Use B. C. FRUIT SUGAR with your fruit. It is made specially for the purpose, and when kept dry never cakes. *

Imperial Federation

The Views of a Prominent Australian in Over-Seas Edition of the Daily Mail.

One of the founders of the new order of things in Australia, who has probably contributed more to the realization of Federation than any other single politician now in this country, is Sir John Quick, LL.D., who appropriately represents the famous goldfields of Bendigo in the House of Representatives.

The story of his life reads like a page torn from a volume of old romance, and presents a picture of courageous self-help that is not, however, uncommon in the New World. Sir John Quick is a native of Trevessa, near St. Ives, Cornwall, where he was born on April 14, 1852. He is a descendant of an old-established family of landed proprietors in the great South-Western Country; but the family migrated to the goldfields in 1854, where the father died of colonial fever two years afterwards.

An Upholder of Empire.

As a boy Sir John worked in the mines as a driver, a whipper, and a stamp-feeder, and while he earned a living by hard toil, of twelve or fourteen hours a day, he spent every moment of his private time reading, studying, learning Latin, Greek, and shorthand, and otherwise qualifying himself for higher things. He learned type-setting and became a junior reporter, and rose in the ranks of journalism until he secured a position on the staff of the Melbourne Age. In time he bridged the chasm which lay between the mine and the university and passed triumphantly through all the examinations of the Law and Arts courses until he obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1882.

He is the author of several standard works, the most notable of which are "The History of Land Tenure in Victoria" and "The Annotated Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth," which is the Bible of the Australian Commonwealth, and which was drawn on lines originally drafted by him.

I had an interview with Sir John Quick today on behalf of the Daily Mail on the much-discussed proposal to hold a Colonial Conference in London, to establish a Council of the Empire, and to deal with Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of preferential trade with Australia and New Zealand.

"I am distinctly in favor of a Colonial Conference being held in London at an early date," he said, "to prepare the way for a permanent Council of the Empire and to secure equitable fiscal reciprocity—provided it is not intended to be a sham—a mere demonstration for party purposes. Such a conference to be a success would have to be properly established, organized, and equipped under the authority of the Imperial Parliament.

"A conference convened by executive authority and without parliamentary sanction would, in my judgment, be doomed to failure. In saying this I speak as a friend of the great cause of Imperial Unity and Preferential Trade, not as a carping critic. I am a strong advocate of a commerical alliance, offensive and defensive, between all parts of the Empire, by which trade and the mutual and profitable interchange of products might be placed on a more favorable footing than that in which trade exchange is carried on with foreign countries.

Advantages of Preference.

"Such an alliance would, I believe, form a bond of union stronger than the sentimental one of the 'crimson thread of kinship' to which the late Sir Henry Parkes appealed. Commercial relations would knit together the interests of British subjects all over the world in such a manner that the spendings of one in the purchase of commodities would be the earnings of another in selling the same, and that the advantage of one in supplying would be the profit of another in demanding and obtaining.

"I think that the colonies would support a scheme by which effect could be given to such sublime ideas and aspirations. They would not support it from purely selfish motives of personal gain and personal profit at the expense of the people of the United Kingdom, as some have suggested. I, for one, would be ashamed to have my name associated with a movement based upon or inspired by such ignoble and despicable considerations.

"The next question is, How could such an Imperial partnership be accomplished? To give effect to the basic idea I believe it would have to be something more lasting than a mere trade reciprocity. Even if an agreement were possible, there would, in the absence of a stable bond of union, be no arrangement made for a constitutional reconstruction necessitating readjustments and amendments. Supposing a preferential tariff could be established by voluntary agreement, it would be terminable at the will of either party to the compact. The Colonial Legislature certainly would not be bound unless by constitutional methods or by some constitutional instrument passed by the Imperial Parliament. Immediately the parties to a voluntary tariff arrangement failed to agree to a suggested alteration the tariff would fall to pieces.

"I consider, therefore, that the first step to be taken should be the passing of an Act by the British Parliament for the constitution and regulation of an Imperial Council or Congress, in which the people of the United Kingdom and all the self-governing colonies would be entitled to be represented. The details could be worked out by Orders in Council and need not be embodied in the Act.

Scope of Functions.

"The statutory functions of the Imperial Council should be strictly limited and defined to consider:

1. The best means of promoting trade and commerce within the Empire.
2. The best means of regulating coastal trade within the Empire.
3. Naval defence.

"I propose that such an Imperial Council shall have advisory and consultative functions, and would provide that its recommendations become law only upon their being adopted and ratified by the British Parliament and by two or more Colonial Legislatures.

"For this purpose and to facilitate the passing of identical Acts the Imperial Council should be required to reduce its recommendations to the form of a statute capable of being introduced into the British Parliament as well as into any Colonial Legislature. It should further be one of the conditions of the scheme that a Bill so ratified and adopted should remain in force for at least five years. This should be an esential condition, as it would be useless to enter into a compact which could be burst at any moment at the caprice of any single party.

"The Imperial Council Act which I have briefly sketched for the Daily Mail could be so drawn as to remain a permenent measure, with permanent machinery for convening similar convocations at stated intervals to deal with other great questions, such as the defence of the Empire."

Editorial Comment.

Regarding the above the Daily Mail editorially says:

The interview accorded by Sir John Quick to one of our correspondents in Australia, and which will be found in another column, is a noteworthy contribution to the discussion of the problems of the closer commercial and political union of the Empire. Coming as it does from one who, by life-long acquaintance with every degree of life in Australia, is exceptionally well qualified to speak as the representative of the island continent, we commend it especially to our readers in other portions of the British dominions, who thus may be enabled the better to appreciate the progress made and the attitude adopted towards the greatest of all problems of Imperial statesmanship by the people of the most democratic of all our Empire states.

To the proposals of Sir John Quick we have no hesitation in according our hearty support, though they represent but a step—a great step, it is true, but still only a step—in the direction of that complete unification of the many and varied interests of the Empire towards which all Imperialists strive. We can see no valid reason for confining the work of an Imperial Council to questions of trade and defence; indeed, if such a procedure were officially put forward as representing the views of the British government, there can be little doubt of its fate at the hands of British Legislatures oversea. Imagine for a moment a council, from which all discussion of high policy were excluded, turning to the question of Imperial co-operation for naval defence. The home government, we will say, submits that Canada it not paying enough towards the cost of maintaining the Imperial fleets, judged either by trade, revenue, or population. The justice or otherwise of that contention could be tested by a simple rule-of-three sum; but unless we have greatly misjudged Canadian feeling the representatives of the Dominion would want to know something of the uses in peace and war to which the fleets would be put. The British navy, properly wielded, is the most effective diplomatic agent conceivable, and we should be surprised to learn that British diplomacy or statesmanship as exhibited within the last four or five years has met with anything like the unanimous approval of our kith and kin beyond the seas. Where there have been no difficulties to overcome, no disputes to settle, our government has indeed been conspicuously successful; but when a bargain has been struck they seem to have lived up to the reputation of a "nation of shopkeepers."

In a word, Britons over the water, when they commence to bear a just proportion of the burden of defence, will want an equally just share in deciding the functions of the forces towards the upkeep of which they contribute, and few will gainsay the statement that British Imperial policy would profit much by the infusion of the vigorous, pushful, self-assertive spirit that characterizes the Briton oversea.

The stipulation so often made, and asserted again by Sir John Quick in the course of his interview with our representative, that the Imperial Council should meet at stated intervals, seems to be unnecessarily cumbersome. It would tend to wreck continuity, and the cost and inconvenience of sending representatives to the Empire's capital at anything like frequent intervals, could only harass the nerves of oversea Legislatures. The telegraph should suffice to keep deputies in London fully acquainted with the views and wishes of their respective governments.

Our conception of the ideal Imperial Council is one with certain clearly defined administrative and executive duties, in which the co-ordination of opinion on matters of high policy is first and principle function, the one, indeed, to which all others are subsidiary and merely contributory. To confine its task to questions of trade and defence, even if that were possible, seems to us to suggest those very sordid motives the existence of which Sir John Quick so emphatically denies.

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